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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE MADRAS WAR REVIEW

DIARY OF THE SECOND GREAT WAR

From September 1942 to September 1943

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CONTENTS

	Page
England and Germany	1
United States of America and the Atlantic	5
India, Burma and Ceylon	8
Italy, Africa and the Mediterranean	10
Russia and Finland	13
Neutral Countries	16
Vichy, Free French and Occupied Countries	17
Shipping	18
The Far East	19

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

1942

29TH AUG.—The Royal Air Force attacked the industrial town of Cassel.

Mr. J. C. Winant, American Ambassador, speaking at the City Guildhall, London, said: "I have been here sometime and I never hope to find anywhere here or in hereafter a friendlier world than I found in Great Britain."

30TH AUG.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives at Nurnberg and Saarbrucken. The docks at Ostend were also attacked.

31ST AUG.—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "Our financial front stands strong and firm."

2ND SEP.—Hitler issued an appeal to the German people again to make voluntary sacrifices in the Winter Help Campaign.

3RD SEP.—The Royal Air Force made a heavy raid on Saarbrucken. The Red Air Force raided Poland, Warsaw and East Prussia.

It was disclosed that there was a big shake-up in the *Luftwaffe* after the Dieppe raid.

Speaking at Guildhall, London, Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said: "There could be no compromise with Hitler."

4TH SEP.—The Royal Air Force attacked Karlsruhe.

7TH SEP.—German prisoners in Britain broadcasting on the B.B.C., denounced the Hitler regime and the Nazi atrocities.

8TH SEP.—The International Youth Day Rally in London was attended by more than 60,000 delegates from all countries.

11TH SEP.—The Soviet aircraft raided Berlin. A number of eastern German towns were attacked and fires started.

There was a general strike throughout Luxemburg as a result of Nazi announcement that the Grand Duchy had been incorporated in the Reich.

12TH SEP.—The Royal Air Force raided Dusseldorf, centre of German steel industry.

16TH SEP.—Bremen was heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force.

According to reports received in Washington, German merchant sailors on the North Sea and Baltic Sea coasts had mutinied and attacked their officers.

17TH SEP.—The Royal Air Force bombed the docks at Cherbourg. Districts in Bulgaria were also bombed.

18TH SEP.—The Royal Air Force bombed objectives in Ruhr.

19TH SEP.—A large contingent of American troops arrived in England.

21ST SEP.—The Royal Air Force raided Munich and started large fires.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced: "The battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers of the Royal Navy lost in the last two and a quarter years have been replaced."

23RD SEP.—The Royal Air Force attacked industrial objectives in the Lille-Lens area. Power stations at Mazingarbe and Port Vendin were among the targets hit. The iron and steel works at Ijmuiden were also attacked.

25TH SEP.—The Royal Air Force attacked the submarine yards at Flensburg.

27TH SEP.—The Royal Air Force raided Nazi headquarters in Oslo.

29TH SEP.—Hitler, making an unexpected appearance in Berlin, addressed a gathering of 12,000 officers and cadets in the Sports Palast.

30TH SEP.—A high officer of the British Army broadcast from the B.B.C. another invasion warning to the French people.

1ST OCT.—German aircraft dropped bombs at several places in south-western and southern England. A school was hit and 20 children were killed.

Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons that very heavy losses were sustained in the raid on Dieppe.

3RD OCT.—The Royal Air Force attacked the submarine yards at Flensburg.

4TH OCT.—Four-hundred British fighter aircraft operated over a wide area of northern France. Iron and steel works near Liege were bombed. Objectives in the Rhineland were attacked.

5TH OCT.—Goering, at a special mass meeting of the Nazi Party in Berlin, said: "The German people come before all other peoples for food. The whole German army is fed from the conquered countries."

8TH OCT.—The Royal Air Force attacked Osnabruck.

9TH OCT.—There was a British Commando raid on Sark, a Channel Island.

The German Radio stated that British Dieppe prisoners had been put in chains. A statement issued by the British Government declared: "His Majesty's Government will be compelled, in order to protect their own prisoners of war, to take similar measures upon an equal number of enemy prisoners of war in their hands."

It was disclosed that the total number of German and Italian prisoners in British hands was 285,000—23,000 Germans and 262,000 Italians. The total number of British prisoners in German and Italian hands was 115,000—90,000 in German hands and 25,000 in Italian hands.

10TH OCT.—A German communiqué stated that 107 British officers and 1,269 N.C.Os. were fettered.

12TH OCT.—More United States forces arrived in Britain.

13TH OCT.—The Royal Air Force attacked Hanover, a manufacturing centre of tanks and locomotives.

17TH OCT.—Hess, it was stated in London, was a military prisoner of war and not a prisoner of State.

18TH OCT.—A large Atlantic convoy arrived safely in Britain.

21ST OCT.—The Admiralty announced that two new British battleships, sister ships of the ill-fated *Prince of Wales*, were now at sea.

24TH OCT.—Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in England.

31ST OCT.—The Royal Air Force battered the German Baltic port of Lubeck.

1ST NOV.—In the biggest day raid since the Battle of Britain, about 50 German bombers were over the English Coast, 9 of which were shot down. Canterbury was the main target of attack.

9TH NOV.—Hitler spoke in the Munich Beer Cellar on the anniversary of the Beer Cellar Putsch. He said: "I wanted Stalingrad because of its importance of a junction. If anybody asks why we did not take immediately the strong points held by the enemy, I reply because they are not worth a second Verdun."

10TH NOV.—In his Munich Beer Cellar speech, Hitler admitted "In North Africa the enemy has moved forward and we have moved back."

11TH NOV.—Speaking on United States invasion of French Africa, Mr. Churchill said at the Lord Mayor's annual banquet: "Mr. Roosevelt was the author of this mighty undertaking and I, his active and ardent lieutenant."

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in Northern Ireland on a flying visit to troops and naval units.

12TH NOV.—Speaking on the Battle of Egypt in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said that the British had won a victory of the first order.

Opening the new session of Parliament, His Majesty the King said: "The declaration of the United Nations endorsing the principles of the Atlantic Charter provides the foundation on which international society can be rebuilt after the war."

15TH NOV.—Church bells, stilled since Dunkirk, rang throughout Britain to commemorate the triumphant Battle of Egypt.

17TH NOV.—An international air force to maintain world peace was forecast by Sir Stafford Cripps in a broadcast to America. He said: "After the war, we must devise a better method by which the freedom of nations can be preserved against brutal attack. The power of the air provides an opportunity which has never before existed for the control of world order."

18TH NOV.—General de Gaulle and the French National Committee announced their opposition to Vichy regime in North Africa.

23RD NOV.—Sir Stafford Cripps was appointed Minister of Aircraft Production. Mr. Herbert Morrison was appointed in his place in the War Cabinet (in addition to the post of Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security). Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, was appointed Leader of the House.

24TH NOV.—The Royal Air Force attacked Stuttgart, the heart of the industrial district in Germany.

30TH NOV.—Mr. Churchill was the recipient of good wishes and congratulations from all parts of the world on the occasion of his 68th birthday.

1ST DEC.—According to "Frontline, 1940–41" a book issued by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security revealing official secrets of Nazi blitz on Britain, "In three months from September 1940, 36,000 bombs fell on London and nearly 13,000 people were killed. London was bombed for 57 consecutive nights. In 11 months, between 45,000 and 50,000 bombs hit London. In nine months, 1,150,000 London homes were destroyed and 375,000 people made homeless. During the whole air attack on Britain, 43,667 civilians were killed and 50,387 seriously injured."

4TH DEC.—The invention of Noctovisor, weapon to locate enemy planes and ships at night, by J. L. Baird, inventor of television, was announced.

12TH DEC.—All prisoners of war who had been shackled in Britain and Canada were freed from the shackles.

Long-range guns on both sides of the Channel were engaged in a duel. British guns opened first.

19TH DEC.—Although two prominent Cabinet Ministers were unsympathetic, if not hostile, Mr. Churchill himself put the Beveridge Report on the official map.

21ST DEC.—Mr. Amery launched the H.M.I.S. *Narbada*, a new flagship of the R.I.N.

1943

1ST JAN.—A naval engagement took place between German and British units in the North Sea. An enemy destroyer was sunk.

2ND JAN.—United States' bombers attacked St. Nazaire docks.

6TH JAN.—The Royal Air Force attacked the Ruhr.

10TH JAN.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, said: "Once again we should start on more extended delivery of bombs over Germany and Italy."

11TH JAN.—A treaty was signed between Britain and China for the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China.

15TH JAN.—General Sikorski, Polish Premier, arrived in Britain from United States.

16TH JAN.—The Royal Air Force bombed Berlin.

18TH JAN.—Berlin was bombed again by the Royal Air Force. Large fires were started.

20TH JAN.—It was revealed in the Commons by Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, that British prisoners in Germany were still shackled.

Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, said in the Commons: "Everywhere the initiative has passed into the hands of the United Nations."

24TH JAN.—Commandos raided Laervik on the Norwegian coast.

27TH JAN.—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the Commons that the war cost Great Britain about 14 million sterling daily.

28TH JAN.—American aircraft raided Wilhelmshaven.

30TH JAN.—The Royal Air Force made the first daylight raid on Berlin.

Goering admitted that Germany was deceived by the Finnish war. "Russia's war against Finland was perhaps the cleverest and greatest camouflage in world history."

6TH FEB.—It was announced that between 100,000 and 120,000 shops were to close in Germany to save fuel and labour.

9TH FEB.—Mr. Churchill returned to England after his tour of the Middle East.

17TH FEB.—The Government decided "to accept in principle the main features of the Beveridge Plan" of social security for all.

19TH FEB.—Dr. Goebbels, speaking in the Berlin Sports Palast, said: "We have got to act and that without delay, quickly and thoroughly. In the east, we are at the moment living through a military trial."

20TH FEB.—The Gestapo, faced with the danger of invasion from the east, ordered all peasants of full German blood to be armed.

22ND FEB.—The Chinese Military Mission from the United States arrived in Britain.

23RD FEB.—A telegrapm was received from the Soviet President M. Kalinin, accepting the King's offer of the Sword of Honour for Stalingrad.

28TH FEB.—Britain's Army Week was launched by Sir James Grigg, War Secretary.

1ST MAR.—The Royal Air Force attacked the U-boat base at Saint Nazaire.

5TH MAR.—Admiral Boehm, Commander of the German fleet in Norwegian waters, was dismissed from service.

6TH MAR.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Western Germany. Goering's Air Ministry Building in Berlin was damaged during a raid.

7TH MAR.—The German Radio admitted: "The last British raid on Berlin has caused important damage in the German capital."

8TH MAR.—London's "Wings for Victory" effort reached the total of £44,677,135, including a million sterling from the Imperial Chemical Industries.

11TH MAR.—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, announced the formation of a Royal Air Force Transport Command.

13TH MAR.—The Royal Air Force raided Essen. Krupps works were damaged. Fires were started in Munich. Engineering works near Liege were also attacked.

18TH MAR.—Five girls were killed and about 12 seriously injured when a women's hostel in an East Anglian coast town was bombed.

21ST MAR.—According to Reuter's London City Correspondent: "It is believed that Lord Keynes, besides his post-war currency plan, may also have a scheme for establishing international commodity prices. The international monetary unit, the Bancor, would be fixed in terms of gold and stable relations would be maintained between gold and goods."

According to *Financial News*, the Keynes Commodity Scheme provided for the establishment of international commodity pools which would buy up surplus supplies during the gluts and liquidate during the shortages.

25TH MAR.—Mr. Churchill announced in the Commons that the United Nations had now a substantially larger merchant fleet than at the worst moment of the U-boat war.

26TH MAR.—The Paris Radio announced that the Germans evacuated La Rochelle, as a precautionary measure. It was reported that Lorient and St. Nazaire had been evacuated.

27TH MAR.—General de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader, said in a broadcast (in connection with his forthcoming visit to North Africa to see General Giraud): "Together loyally and in a friendly spirit we shall see and we shall send men to ensure that the French Empire shall be but one Empire."

29TH MAR.—Three children and six adults were killed in a school clinc in a southern coast town of England in an enemy raid.

30TH MAR.—Berlin was again heavily bombed. Objectives at Bochum and elsewhere in the Ruhr were also attacked.

This was the Royal Air Force's 60th visit to Berlin. It was revealed that Hitler's Munich office was hit during a raid.

1ST APR.—Lord Bruntisfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admirality, said in the House of Lords that the estimated tonnage of German merchant shipping sunk, captured or damaged since the beginning of the present war to the end of February 1943, was 3,365,000 gross tons and of the Italians 4,027,000 gross tons.

3RD APR.—It was revealed that Hitler's Chancellery was badly damaged in the last Royal Air Force raid on Berlin.

4TH APR.—The Royal Air Force made a heavy and concentrated attack on Essen. The great Krupps armament works were hit. American heavy bombers attacked Renault factories at Billancourt on the outskirts of Paris.

Mr. Anthony Eden arrived in England from United States.

5TH APR.—The Royal Air Force in great strength attacked the naval base and shipbuilding yards of Kiel. Large fires were started in the target area.

This was the 71st raid on Kiel.

11TH APR.—It was revealed that Krupps works were Erla aircraft engine works near Antwerp.

11TH APR.—It was revealed that Krupps works were almost devastated as a result of the Royal Air Force raids on March 5 and 13 and April 3.

General de Gaulle presided over a special meeting of the French National Committee called to hear General Catroux's report which said that almost all Frenchmen in north and west Africa were eager to see the establishment of central and provincial French authority as soon as possible. The formation of a Triumvirate to rule the French Empire (formed by General Giraud, General de Gaulle and General Catroux), it was announced, would be placed before the fighting French National Committee.

12TH APR.—Sir Charles Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in presenting the Budget to the Parliament, said that the United Kingdom had spent £1,500 million in the United States on supplies, munitions and capital equipment since the war started. The value of British munitions sent to Russia was £170 million sterling. The cost of the war had reached £13,000 million. The total British expenditure including debt charges throughout the war period was £15,600 million. Britain was spending 15 millions sterling daily on the war.

17TH APR.—More than 600 aircraft of the Bomber Command in the biggest night operations this year heavily attacked the Skoda armament works at Pilsen in Czechoslovakia and the armament centres of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. American heavy bombers attacked targets at Bremen.

18TH APR.—United States Air Force attacked an industrial plant at Zeebrugge.

19TH APR.—One of the most ferocious battles of the war between aircraft and U-boats was fought for four days in the Atlantic as a result of which several U-boats were sunk.

21ST APR.—The Royal Air Force attacked the Baltic port of Stettin and the port and Heinkel works at Rostock.

Berlin was attacked heavily and large fires were left burning.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, revealed that the shackling of British prisoners of war in Germany still continued.

27TH APR.—The Royal Air Force raided Duisburg, one of the heaviest yet made on Germany.

1ST MAY.—The Royal Air Force heavily bombed Essen and other objectives in the Ruhr.

7TH MAY.—According to the *Daily Mail* Naval correspondent, Britain to-day had enough convoy escorts, both surface ships and aircraft, to turn from purely defensive to directly offensive tactics against U-boat packs in the Atlantic.

10TH MAY.—Speaking on the fourth anniversary of the Winter Help Campaign, Hitler called for further sacrifices from the German people.

11TH MAY.—Mr. Anthony Eden reiterated in the Commons that the Allies' peace terms were unconditional surrender.

12TH MAY.—Dr. Schacht, the German financial expert, was expelled from the Nazi party.

13TH MAY.—The Royal Air Force made the heaviest bombing attack of the war on Duisburg.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, announced in the Commons the end of the North African Campaign.

14TH MAY.—Riots broke out in Berlin outside the Wehrmacht's Information Office, when thousands of women and elderly men gathered to obtain information about their relatives in the Afrika Korps. The S.S. troops were called out. Similar riots broke out in other parts of Germany.

The Royal Air Force bombed Berlin.

15TH MAY.—The greatest Allied air *blitz* of the war hit Germany and occupied countries from the French Coast deep down in Bohemia.

16TH MAY.—General von Arnim, Commander-in-Chief of the Axis forces in Tunisia, who surrendered to the Fourth Indian Division, was brought to England.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, in a message to mark the opening of Belgian radio station at Leopoldville, said: "We, in common with our Allies, will make every effort to deliver you as soon as possible from your oppressors. The day of your deliverance shall not be long delayed."

The memorandum of the Post-war Policy Group of the members of the Houses of Commons and Lords urged effective occupation of Germany and setting up of an inter-Allied council of control.

The Royal Air Force again raided Berlin.

Britain observed "in a spirit of quiet cheerfulness" its day of thanksgiving for the Allied victory in Tunisia.

17TH MAY.—The Royal Air Force attacked and breached the two greatest dams in Germany—the Mohne and Eder dams, one containing 134 million tons and the other 202 million tons of water—flooding the Ruhr and Eder. The floods destroyed power stations, railway and road bridges.

Marshal Messe, Italian Commander-in-Chief in Africa, was brought to England.

18TH MAY.—There was rioting in Duisburg after the bursting of the Ruhr dam. A state of siege was proclaimed in the whole of Westphalia.

19TH MAY.—As a result of the bombing of the Mohne and Eder dams on the 16th May 54 towns in Germany were inundated and 50,000 families were rendered homeless. The Berlin press demanded reprisals against the Jews "proportionate with the very great damage caused by the attack." It was reported that information concerning the dams was given to British auhorities by an eminent Jewish refugee in Britain.

21ST MAY.—United States heavy bombers attacked the submarine pens at Wilhelmshaven and Emden.

23RD MAY.—General Catroux arrived in London from Algiers and conferred with General de Gaulle.

24TH MAY.—Aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked Dortmund. The strong defences of the Ruhr were beaten down and over 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped. The number of planes engaged in the raid exceeded 500.

[Dortmund which has a population of 550,000 is one of the chief centres of heavy industry in Germany.]

25TH MAY.—The House of Commons granted the Government a new vote of credit for 1,000 million sterling for war purposes. Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the war expenditure had risen to about 14 million daily.

26TH MAY.—The Royal Air Force raided Dusseldorf. Over five 4,000 pound bombs were dropped.

28TH MAY.—The Royal Air Force made a very heavy attack on Essen, the home of the Krupps. [Essen had been raided 55 times before.]

1ST JUNE.—The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. C. Attlee, gave to the House of Commons the following figures: The total British Empire casualties during the first three years of the war, 514.993; killed, 92,089; missing, 226,719; wounded, 88,294; prisoners-of-war, 107,891.

5TH JUNE.—Mr. Churchill arrived back in London. Mr. Churchill flew from the United States to Gibraltar to visit General Eisenhower at Algiers. He addressed 3,000 soldiers of the Anglo-American armies in Tunisia.

12TH JUNE.—Aircraft of the Bomber Command delivered a highly concentrated attack on Duesseldorf.

14TH JUNE.—United Nations' Day was celebrated throughout the world.

17TH JUNE.—Aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked objectives at Cologne. [This was Cologne's 115th raid.]

19TH JUNE.—The Royal Air Force made a heavy and concentrated attack on the Schneider armament works in France.

20TH JUNE.—According to a naval reporter in the *Daily Express*, 50 U-boats were destroyed in the last two months. This number brought the total destroyed since the beginning of the war to 250.

23RD JUNE.—The Royal Air Force bombed Mulheim (an important city of German steel industry).

24TH JUNE.—Describing the Ruhr raids, the German radio said: "The battle simply goes beyond human description. Nobody who has not seen it with his own eyes can have even a faint notion of it."

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, informed the House of Commons, that the possibility of bringing representatives of the Fourth Indian Division to Britain was being considered.

A German frontier report to the *London Times* stated that the ex-President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Schacht, was under house arrest at his estate at Lindow near Berlin.

25TH JUNE.—His Majesty the King returned to England after his North African tour.

28TH JUNE.—The official balance-sheet of German railways for 1942 disclosed that damage estimated at £50 millions was sustained by the railways owing to the Royal Air Force and Red Air Force onslaughts.

30TH JUNE.—Mr. Churchill, speaking at Guildhall, said: "We demand from the Nazis, Fascists and the Japanese unconditional surrender. Their will-power to resist must be completely broken and they must yield themselves absolutely to our justice and mercy."

7TH JULY.—British Finance Bill was read for the third time in the House of Commons without division. Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellore of the Exchequer, said that the average citizen paid one-third of his entire income in taxation.

10TH JULY.—Lord Wavell addressed Indian trainees of the Bevin Boys' Group in London, and said that in the new post which he was shortly going to occupy, he would do something to repay the debt he owed to India.

Mr. Bevin, Minister of Labour, announced that there was under consideration expansion of the training scheme so that more men might come from India and their stay be prolonged from six to nine months.

14TH JULY.—Mr. Churchill refused to agree to a suggestion in the House of Commons for amending the Atlantic Charter.

15TH JULY.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. L. S. Amery stated that Indian casualties, including casulties to British officers of the Indian Forces up to August, 31, 1942, were 3,286 killed, 9,168 wounded, 86,289 missing. It was also disclosed that 40 per cent of the officers recruited since the outbreak of the war had been Indians.

21ST JULY.—The Viceroy-Designate, Field-Marshal Wavell who had been raised to the peerage, would be known as Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester.

26TH JULY.—Aircraft of the Bomber Command made a very heavy attack on Essen.

29TH JULY.—Strong formations of United States heavy bombers attacked aircraft factories in central Germany including the aircraft factories at Kassel and Magdeburg. Over 60 German aircraft were destroyed.

3RD AUG.—Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that the United States Government were transferring 150 to 200 ships to the British Flag.

5TH AUG.—A meeting of the Pacific War Council was held in London, the Premier presiding.

The German U-boat headquarters spokesman, Heinrich Schlick, said: "The enemy defence in the Atlantic has got the better of us."

6TH AUG.—Goebbels announced that Berlin had been partly evacuated. He said: "We expect the German capital will be the target of enemy attacks."

11TH AUG.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington, arrived in England.

13TH AUG.—M. Feodor Gusen was appointed Soviet Ambassador to Britain. (He succeeded M. Ivan Maisky.)

15TH AUG.—Mr. John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, advocated the establishment of a supreme body which should govern the entire British Empire after the war.

20TH AUG.—Mosquitoes bombed targets in Berlin—the 72nd attack.

Mr. Brenden Bracken, British Minister of Information, declared: "Our plans are to bomb, burn and ruthlessly destroy in every way available to us the people responsible for creating this war."

General von Chamier Glisezenski, inventor of most of Germany's secret weapons, was assassinated at Peenemunde.

Emil Ludwig who predicted Mussolini's downfall a few days before it occurred, said: "Within a few months, certainly this year, the Germans will surrender."

23RD AUG.—Thousands more of American troops reached England after an uneventful crossing.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

1942

31ST AUG.—According to well-informed circles in Montevideo, North American forces were to co-operate in the defence of the Brazilian and Uruguay Coasts.

1ST SEP.—President Roosevelt, in the course of a statement, said that America was wholly dedicated to the defeat of the Axis and the removal from this earth of injustices and inequalities which create tyrants and made for new wars.

2ND SEP.—According to a pamphlet issued by the office of the War Information in Washington, the United Nations had now more than 15 million men under arms.

8TH SEP.—There was an air-raid alarm in New York.

There was a German air raid on Iceland.

10TH SEP.—Henry Douglas Temple, son of a German Reichwehr officer, enlisted in the American army. He said: "I want to fight everybody left in Germany—including my father."

13TH SEP.—Speaking at Beirut, Mr. Wendell Willkie told a press conference that Allied monthly losses, at half a million tons, were being replaced by a monthly production of 600,000 tons.

14TH SEP.—Mr. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced the formation of an experimental unit of women pilots to be known as the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron.

20TH SEP.—The War Production Board announced that orders had been placed for three giant experimental cargo-carrying planes costing 18 million dollars.

23RD SEP.—Major-General Hershey, Selective Service Director for the United States Army, stated that more than 10 million Americans would be under arms by the end of 1943.

25TH SEP.—Ten days after laying the keel, a 10,500-ton Liberty freighter was launched at an American west coast port.

26TH SEP.—Diplomatic interest was focussed on Mr. Willkie's blunt statement about Soviet disappointment and dissatisfaction over the Allied failure to open a second front.

27TH SEP.—The American mighty aircraft-carrier *Lexington* was launched at Quincy.

29TH SEP.—H.M.S. *Lulworth* rammed and sank an Italian submarine in the Atlantic.

2ND OCT.—Commenting on Hitler's speech on the winter-help campaign in Berlin, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said: "Evidently he is desperately preparing his people for greater hardships. It is a quiet come down from loud boasts and bombasts."

5TH OCT.—American shipyards reached the promised goal of three ships daily by delivering during September 93 new freighters.

The United States War Department disclosed that a new specialized American troop unit nicknamed "Swimmandos" was training for attack in river areas.

9TH OCT.—Senator Mead stated that the United States Navy was "gaining very rapidly on the submarine menace."

12TH OCT.—The Canadian Department of National Defence in full agreement with the United Kingdom, put in chains German prisoners equal in number to the Canadian prisoners in the Dieppe raid.

13TH OCT.—Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in Alaska.

An alert was sounded in Reykjavik.

17TH OCT.—It was revealed that a new weapon against the U-boat called "Fairmiles" was in operation with the Canadian navy. They are submarine chasers.

26TH OCT.—Another United States destroyer named Daly was launched.

31ST OCT.—Mr. Wendell Willkie in a broadcast said: "General Montgomery is confident that his command will beat Rommel this time." He also prophesied that the Germans will never take Russia.

1ST NOV.—An official announcement stated that Ford would build gliders for invasion purposes. The gliders will each carry 15 invasion-equipped soldiers.

3RD NOV.—President Roosevelt asked the Congress to enact legislation empowering him to suspend for the duration of the war trade barriers, import duties, customs and other regulations of any character likely to impede the free flow of munitions, supplies, persons, property and information between the United States and others of the United Nations.

7TH NOV.—Senator W. F. George, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, introduced a Bill to give President Roosevelt authority to set aside tariff and customs barriers to permit free flow of aid to the United Nations.

9TH NOV.—The White House, Washington, announced that American forces landed in North Africa in order to "forestall an invasion" by Germany and Italy.

17TH NOV.—Broadcasting on the seventh anniversary of the Commonwealth of Philippines, President Roosevelt disclosed that he and President Quezon of the Philippines had agreed to set up a joint Commission to work for the preservation of the stability and security of the Philippines.

18TH NOV.—President Roosevelt called the Solomons naval action a major American victory.

Col. Knox, Naval Secretary, said: "At the moment we have naval supremacy around Guadalcanar . . . We can lick them—I will not qualify that."

The Kaiser shipyards on the American West Coast claimed a new record when a naval craft was launched 2 days, 23 hours and 40 minutes after the laying of the keel.

19TH NOV.—Mrs. Roosevelt returned to America.

22ND NOV.—Mrs. Roosevelt, in a broadcast to the American nation, said: "There is very little grumbling among the British people. If we can voluntarily give work and make sacrifices in the same spirit that the British people are giving, we may be able to shorten the war."

War-time powers were granted to President Roosevelt.

24TH NOV.—The independence of French West Indies and French Guiana from Vichy Government was considered assured by a new agreement concluded between the United States Department's representative in Martinique and the French High Commissioner.

27TH NOV.—President Roosevelt and more than 200 leaders of armed and civilian services led the nation in a special thanksgiving ceremony at the White House, Washington, joining in prayer for peace to ultimately unite the world in "firmer fellowship" for the good of all mankind.

11TH DEC.—Mrs. Roosevelt suggested in a broadcast the creation of a volunteer women's land army to augment America's agricultural man-power.

1943

1ST JAN.—Stalin was named "The Man of the Year" for 1942 by the *Time* Magazine, New York.

5TH JAN.—Mr. Joseph Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan, in a broadcast, characterised the Japanese as a "relentless and brutal foe."

8TH JAN.—President Roosevelt uttered a warning: "After the war, Germany, Italy and Japan must be disarmed and kept disarmed."

11TH JAN.—A treaty was signed between the United States and China for the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China.

12TH JAN.—Writing in the *Christian Science Monitor*, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "First of all we want a world which is disarmed. There will have to be an international police force."

17TH JAN.—The United States War Production Board announced that the Government's war expenditure in 1942 totalled 52,406 million dollars or 169,100,100 dollars daily compared to 13,895 millions in 1941.

21ST JAN.—Chilean Senate voted for break with the Axis.

26TH JAN.—Mr. J. G. Winant, the United States Ambassador to Great Britian, in a speech at Baltimore

before the Council of the State Governments, said: "I believe that Great Britain is more efficiently and effectively organized, armed and equipped both on the military front and on the civil front than at any time since the war began."

30TH JAN.—Commenting on the anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, the *Herald Tribune* said: "Through ten years of toil, loot and destruction, Hitler has led his people to a point at which the destruction of his regime and all it stood for has become a certainty."

6TH FEB.—Lieut.-General Frank Maxwell Andrews took over command of the United States Forces in the European theatre of operations.

10TH FEB.—Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, said that the United States naval building programme would reach five ships daily by May.

15TH FEB.—The great 35,000-ton French battleship *Richelieu*—one of the world's greatest surface warships—arrived in New York harbour from Dakar.

18TH FEB.—Marshal Timoshenko arrived in Washington.

19TH FEB.—Madame Chiang-Kai-shek arrived in Washington on February 17. She warned a joint session of the United States Congress of the power of Japan. "The peril of the Japanese juggernaut remains."

24TH FEB.—The 45,000-ton battleship *Iowa*, the mightiest warship of the United States Navy, was commissioned seven months ahead of schedule.

26TH FEB.—Mr. A. J. Sabath, United States Congress representative, said: "President Roosevelt is going to be nominated by acclamation of the Democratic National Convention and he is going to be elected (President for a fourth term) by an overwhelming majority. That is the will of the people and it will prevail."

27TH FEB.—Mr. Donald Nelson, War Production Chief, said that it would be possible to equip armed forces totalling 11 millions which was the goal set for the end of 1943.

3RD MAR.—Members of the Higher Council of the American Democrat National Committee recommended to President Roosevelt that he should be the Party's candidate for the 1944 Presidential election (for the fourth term) if the war was still on.

4TH MAR.—The U.S. Government sent a note to Great Britain, indicating its wholehearted concurrence and co-operation in any steps towards immediate aid for Jews in Europe. [The British Government undertook to receive in Palestine up to 29,000 Jewish children with a proportion of adults.]

11TH MAR.—President Roosevelt presented to the Congress recommendations for a "Beveridge Plan" for unemployment pay, old-age pensions, health insurance and social services.

12TH MAR.—The Senate approved the extension of the Lend-Lease Act to June 13, 1944. Russia received help from the United States under Lend-Lease totalling £456,500,000 during the quarter ending March 1. This was £120 million more than what was sent to Australia, New Zealand, China and India combined.

13TH MAR.—Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Washington—a diplomatic sequel to Casablanca.

16TH MAR.—A proposal for a post-war international police force was introduced into the Senate by Senator Bell as the only practical means of "controlling the plague of war."

18TH MAR.—According to Col. Knox, Navy Secretary, the Japanese merchant fleet had lost 1,857,000 gross tons or approximately one-third of its entire tonnage.

20TH MAR.—Rear-Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, said that United States shipyards would have constructed 50 million tons of shipping by the end of 1944.

26TH MAR.—President Roosevelt announced the creation of an Administration of Food Production and Distribution in the Department of Agriculture.

27TH MAR.—Mr. Joseph E. Davis, former United States Ambassador to Moscow, in an article in the American magazine *Life*, declared himself convinced that the Soviet and the Western Democracies can live together in post-war friendship and harmony.

Colonel Knox, Navy Secretary, disclosed that United States had dozens of new auxiliary aircraft-carriers in action.

Mr. Anthony Eden, in a speech at Annapolis, declared that the United Nations and in particular the United States, the British Commonwealth, China and the Soviet Union, must organize a "close knit frame-work of free nations" to preserve peace after victory.

28TH MAR.—Mr. Keller, President of the Chrysler Corporation, stated that a new aircraft plant was now under construction which, when completed, would turn out a new secret weapon for the United States Army.

5TH APR.—Mr. Henry Morgenthau, United States Secretary of Treasury, in a plan submitted to a group of Senators, outlined the tentative proposal of the United States to participate with a contribution of 5,000 million dollars to a Post-war International Currency Stabilization Fund. It was disclosed that the Keynes plans for a new world currency had been received with enthusiasm in United States.

7TH APR.—The Bolivian Government published a decree declaring Bolivia at war with the Axis powers and ordering general mobilisation.

8TH APR.—In the report of the Institute of Pacific Relations, a proposal was made for the creation of a policy-making United Nations Council, with a subsidiary regional council for the Pacific area.

17TH APR.—Colonel Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, disclosed that the United States now had seven fleets in existence.

20TH APR.—Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, disclosed that the American raid on Tokyo on April 18, 1942, was made from an aircraft carrier.

The American magazine *Mercury* revealed that British Secret Service Agents fooled Hitler in sending Hess to Britain in May 1941.

22ND APR.—President Roosevelt announced the execution of some members of the American armed forces who fell into Japanese hands.

29TH APR.—Mr. William Batt, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, said that the United States would produce 100,000 planes in 1943.

30TH APR.—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, repudiated all past agreements with the High Commissioner of Martinique, Admiral Robert.

1ST MAY.—Colonel Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, said that ship sinkings by submarines were much lower in April than they were in March.

Mr. Stettinius, Lease-Lend Administrator, said that the Soviet Union had received more Lease-Lend planes than any other military theatre. The total Lend-Lease aid up to April 1, was 10,319 million dollars.

3RD MAY.—An unidentified plane fired four machine gun bullets over Brooklyn. Three shells pierced an apartment house roof.

4TH MAY.—The Maritime Commission announced that 157 ships totalling 1,662,000 dead-weight tons were delivered during April—another record for ship building by American Merchant Marine Shipyards.

6TH MAY.—Mr. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, reported that in March Lend-Lease exports were the highest on record and totalled 705 million dollars.

8TH MAY.—Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's special envoy in India, returned to America.

It was reported that Allied Governments, including Russia, had been "orally but officially" informed of an Anglo-American post-war plan envisaging a World Council of Four Powers and a Committee of Eight Nations on which smaller powers would serve in rotation.

12TH MAY.—Mr. Churchill arrived in Washington and was in conference with President Roosevelt. Field-Marshal Wavell was a member of Mr. Churchill's party. This was Mr. Churchill's fourth meeting with the President. President Benes also arrived in Washington.

13TH MAY.—The War Production Board announced that United States war expenditure reached a new height record of 7,290 million dollars in April.

14TH MAY.—President Roosevelt announced that Mr. William Phillips was to return to India.

15TH MAY.—A measure authorizing the construction of one million tons of small naval craft for amphibious warfare was passed rapidly by the House of Representatives.

19TH MAY.—Addressing a joint session of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Churchill reviewed the progress of the global war. He said: "Immediate and effective help to China is one of the most urgent and important aims

of our common task." . . . "While the defeat of Japan will not mean the defeat of Germany, the defeat of Germany will mean infallibly the ruin of Japan." . . . "We must do what lies in our power to take more of the weight of Russia in 1943. How and when cannot be foreseen, still less foretold."

20TH MAY.—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Wei Tao Ming, Chinese Ambassador, signed documents ratifying the treaty relinquishing United States extra territorial rights in China.

1ST JUNE.—The structure of the United Nations permanent organization to free the world from want was disclosed in the final declaration of the Food Conference. The declaration contained seven points.

2ND JUNE.—United States merchant shipyards set up a new record when they delivered 175 vessels aggregating 1,782,000 tons during the month of May.

4TH JUNE.—America's "Beveridge Plan" Social Security Bill was introduced jointly to the House and the Senate. It was hailed by organized Labour as going a long way towards solving the United States post-war unemployment problems.

Mr. Stimson, War Secretary, announced that at least 17,083 American soldiers had been taken prisoners in the war. Of these, the Japanese held 11,307, Germany 3,312 and Italy 2,464. He added that the figures were incomplete.

8TH JUNE.—The United States Senate approved 23,637 million dollars, naval appropriations bill of which 4,583 million dollars was for construction of 29,142 aeroplanes. The bill also provided for 9,118 million dollars for construction of surface vessels.

10TH JUNE.—Colonel Knox, Navy Secretary, said: "To-day there are eight fronts—the Western Mediterranean, Eastern Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the South Pacific, the North Pacifim, Russia and China."

12TH JUNE.—The United States War Department announced the development of a 2½ tons six-wheeled amphibian lorry nicknamed "the duck" capable of moving troops, weapons and supplies over land and by water.

17TH JUNE.—President Kalinin of the U.S.S.R. sent a message to President Roosevelt on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Mutual Aid Agreement between the United States and Russia: "I am profoundly convinced that these ties and military co-operation will grow even stronger thus assuring further successes in our joint struggle and final-victory of the U.S.S.R. and the United States and Great Britain over our common enemy."

18TH JUNE.—President Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing a million ton expansion of the United States Navy's auxiliaries. The Senate passed a 27,637-million-dollar naval appropriation Bill.

The War Production Board announced that the United States aircraft production during May "reached the unprecedented figure of nearly 7,200 planes of all types, and the output will be substantially larger in June."

21ST JUNE.—The House of Representatives unanimously voaed at 71,000-million-dollar army supply Bill —the largest single money measure in the history of the Congress.

28TH JUNE.—President Roosevelt signed the largest Naval Appropriation Bill in America providing approximately 33,000 million dollars for the fiscal year starting on July 1. Five thousand million dollars of the total amount is to provide the Navy with additional 27,000 planes.

29TH JUNE.—The British High Commissioner in Canada, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, said that at least 14 Axis submarines had been sunk in the last two weeks. "We had a dead submarine served up for breakfast every day for the past fortnight."

Captain Leland Lovett of the Public Relations Department of the United States Navy said that May was "the finest month" in overseas shipping and the sinking of U-boats.

2ND JULY.—A 71,500-million-dollar bill was signed into law by President Roosevelt, three times as much money to spend in the next tweve months as America spent during the whole of the last war.

11TH JULY.—Mr. Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, arrived in London.

20TH JULY.—United States Lease-Lend Aid for June totalled 1,030 million dollars, making the aggregate value of the United States' assistance to the Allies nearly 18 milion dollars. This is the first time lease-lend has exceeded a billion dollars in a sigle month.

24TH JULY.—President Roosevelt said that the purpose of the Rome raid was to save the lives of Allied troops in Sicily. It was not a matter of retaliation but military necessity.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, said: "Lease-Lend is no longer a one-way proposition. England and the British Commonwealth are now giving the United States as much as they are receiving."

30TH JULY.—President Roosevelt warned neutral countries against giving asylum to war criminals.

31ST JULY.—United States diplomats in neutral countries conveyed President Roosevelt's request to their Governments that they should refuse asylum to Mussolini, Hitler, Tojo or any of their "gang" wanted as war criminals.

7TH AUG.—Admiral Ernest J. King, United States Chief of Naval Operations, said to-day (on the anniversary of the invasion of the Solomon Islands), that the Allied world strategy aimed at keeping China in the war against Japan and exerting "every possible effort" to assist Russia.

8TH AUG.—Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary for the Navy, proposed a three-point programme as a contribution by the United States to the rebuilding of the world after the war. They were: (i) Contributions from its military strength to world security; (ii) contributing to an economic system for a free exchange of goods throughout the world, (iii) establishment of a world in which people wanting freedom could achieve it.

9TH AUG.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington after a week's holiday in Canada.

10TH AUG.—Mr. Churchill arrived in Canada for war talks. Mr. Churchill, it was reported, would confer with President Roosevelt after his talks with Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister.

Previous Churchill-Roosevelt meetings were: (1) In August 1941 on board H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* to draw up the Atlantic Charter; (2) in December 1941 in Washington after Pearl Harbour; (3) in June 1942 in Washington with shipping experts; (4) in January 1943 at Casablanca where the "unconditional surrender of the enemy" declaration was signed; (5) in May 1943 in Washington with Field-Marshal Wavell to plan Allied offensive in south-west Pacific.

The Daily Mail's diplomatic correspondent said: "Mr. Churchill's immediate object is throughout to be reconsideration of the plans laid down at the Casablanca Conference."

12TH AUG.—Marshal Stalin cabled Canada informing Allied leaders of his regret at being unable to attend the Quebec Conference.

Mr. Churchill arrived in United States.

14TH AUG.—President Roosevelt, in a message, said: "To-day on the second anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter, I would cite particularly two of its purposes and principles. The first is, respect for the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live. . . The second is, world-wide collaboration with the object of security for all."

President Roosevelt stated that 90 U-boats had been sunk during the months of May, June and July and the United Nations' shipping increased by over 3-million tons. [President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill issued a joint statement on the subject.]

15TH AUG.—A Gallup Poll of Democrat voters throughout the United States showel that 83 per cent were in favour of a fourth term as President for Mr. Roosevelt.

The (London) *Observer's* diplomatic correspondent stated that M. Stalin had sent a letter to President Roosevelt on the eve of the Conference couched in extremely cordial terms.

Mr. Churchill returned to Quebec after his Conference with President Roosevelt.

17TH AUG.—Plans for the invasion of the Italian mainland were taken up at the Quebec Conference.

18TH AUG.—Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, arrived in Quebec.

20TH AUG.—The Soviet paper *War and the Working Class* in an editorial demanded a three-power conference of Britain, United States and Russia.

21ST AUG.—Broad military planning at the Quebec Conference concluded. It was reported that arrangements had been made for a considerable increase in the Lease-Lend aid to Russia. It was also reported that an all-out attack for crushing Japan would be launched from Canada's shores.

Mr. Sumner Welles, acting United States Secretary of State, said that the State Department had received a notification from the Italian Government of its desire to make Rome an open city.

22ND AUG.—M. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to United States, was released from his post and M. Andrey Gromyko was appointed in his place.

24TH AUG.—The Conference at Quebec ended. President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill issued a joint statement.

According to the Washington *Evening Star*, Mr. Sumner Welles resigned his post of Under Secretary of State.

25TH AUG.—President Roosevelt addressed the Canadian Parliament.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

1942

31ST AUG.—It was revealed that organized guerilla bands armed with spears, slings, bow and arrows were operating with deadly effect against the Japanese on the Assam-Burma border.

7TH SEP.—The Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon warned the public against a false sense of security and exhorted them to be ever on guard. He said: "The enemy still has penalty of sting left in his tail."

14TH SEP.—The Royal Air Force attacked Mandalay.

17TH SEP.—According to a New York message, the Grady Report proposed great expenditure of money and materials to assist India to enlarge the productive capacity particularly of war materials.

24TH SEP.—News of extensive plots to assassinate high Japanese personalities in Malaya was disclosed by the Tokyo radio.

29TH SEP.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of India, speaking at a dinner in New Delhi, said: "Ever since the loss of Burma, I have been planning its reoccupation because strategically it is one of the most important areas in the war."

30TH SEP.—Brig. Chennault, Chief of the United States Air Force in China, in a press interview, said: "Japanese dreams of conquering India before the Germans will be unattainable while the Americans continue to hit Japan's conquests from bases in China."

1ST OCT.—Plans for the rebuilding of Burma were discussed by the British War Cabinet.

5TH OCT.—British determination to recapture Burma at the earliest opportunity was re-emphasized by His Excellency Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, when addressing personnel of the Royal Burma Navy. "I am fully convinced that as things are moving now, the day is not very far distant when we will meet again in Rangoon."

8TH OCT.—Hostile aircraft were over various points in Bengal within recent weeks.

19TH OCT.—Mr. Li Shao-ta, a Chinese leader from Johore, who arrived in Chungking reported large-scale systematic killing, plundering and burning by the Japanese in Malaya.

24TH OCT.—In the course of a press interview, Maulvi Mutabir Hussain Chowdhury, Minister for Civil Defence, Assam, said that any Japanese attempt to invade India was bound to fail.

It was revealed that a powerful British battle squadron was operating in the Indian Ocean and off the east coast of Africa.

27TH OCT.—Japanese aircraft attacked the airfield drome at Chittagong and some airfields in north-east Assam.

7TH NOV.—Sir Bertram Stevens, formerly Australian Member of the Eastern Group Supply Council in New Delhi, in the course of a speech at Sydney (Australia), said: "In the post-war New Order in Asia the westerners will have no special advantages simply because their skins are white . . . Europeans and Americans will regard the Chinese, Indians, Malayas and Japanese as friends of equal status."

15TH NOV.—Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, in a message to Indians in the Far East (at present under the domination of the Japanese), said: "By what I have seen during these two months in Britain, I am convinced of the inevitability of the victory of the United Nations. Your trials will soon be over and you will be free to join the great federation of nations."

26TH NOV.—One heavily armed Japanese raider was sunk in a battle in the Indian Ocean. Two of her aircraft also were sunk by an Indian mine-sweeper, H.I.M.S. *Bengal* and a Dutch tanker.

29TH NOV.—British troops occupied Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean.

2ND DEC.—American aircraft made a day-light raid on Port Blair in the Andamans. Docks and warehouses at Rangoon were heavily bombed in a night attack.

It was revealed that the Japanese did not hold the whole of Burma.

7TH DEC.—Japanese aircraft made a brief attack on Chittagong area. Only slight damage was caused.

12TH DEC.—Japanese aircraft raided Chittagong. Slight damage was caused. The Royal Air Force destroyed three of the raiders.

13TH DEC.—Mr. William Phillips was appointed American Ambassador to India.

A 8,000-ton German freighter carrying valuable cargo, scuttled herself in Indian Ocean when intercepted by Allied naval forces.

17TH DEC.—Chittagong area was again raided. Three enemy planes were destroyed.

18TH DEC.—Japanese aircraft again raided Chittagong and Feni.

20TH DEC.—Allied troops moved into Burma and pushed into Arakan.

Calcutta was bombed for the first time.

23RD DEC.—There were two more raids on Calcutta. Casualties and damage were slight.

24TH DEC.—The U.S. planes raided Rangoon.

25TH DEC.—Allied troops occupied a district in Burma.

26TH DEC.—Calcutta was again bombed.

General Wavell, in a message to the fighting forces, said: "The War has now entered a new phase."

29TH DEC.—Calcutta was again raided. A Japanese bomber was shot down.

1943

1ST JAN.—General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of India, was made Field-Marshal.

8TH JAN.—Mr. Phillipps, President Roosevelt's representative in India, arrived.

14TH JAN.—There was heavy fighting in Burma for Rathedaung. Indian troops captured Temple Hill.

16TH JAN.—Flight Sergeant Pring of the Royal Air Force shot down three enemy aircraft over Calcutta in four minutes.

17TH JAN.—Japanese attacks near Rathedaung were repulsed.

18TH JAN.—A Japanese convoy was attacked south of Rangoon by American aircraft. One cargo ship was sunk and another damaged.

Japanese aircraft attacked Feni aerodrome in Chittagong area. One raider was shot down.

20TH JAN.—Calcutta was again raided. One enemy plane was damaged.

A place near Rathedaung was captured by British troops.

22ND JAN.—Chittagong was again attacked. Two enemy planes were destroyed.

27TH JAN.—A Royal Indian Navy ship on patrol in the Mayu river area in Burma rammed and sank an enemy coastal craft.

17TH FEB.—The Hon. Sir H. P. Mody, the Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarcar and the Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, resigned in connexion with the Government's decision not to release Mr. Gandhi unconditionally.

22ND FEB.—Hundraj M. Parwani, a prominent Congressman of Sind, who returned to India after an adventurous escape from the Japanese in East Asia, said: "Japan's professions of friendliness and goodwill towards India are insincere and false, meant only to deceive India. Conditions in India would, in the event of a Japanese victory, be a hundred times worse than at present."

23RD FEB.—An attack representing the first Japanese offensive against a United States base was made on an American air-base in Assam.

3RD MAR.—Ten enemy fighters appeared over Chittagong but turned back before the Royal Air Force could engage them.

4TH MAR.—The United States Office of War Information said that India was being strengthened with the aid of Lend-Lease as the source of supply for the Allied armies in China, India and the Middle East.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Cranborne (Leader of the House) said that air transport to China was being increased but "no radical improvement could be expected until the reconquest of Burma made the Burma Road to China once more available. That must remain the primary object of our strategy."

16TH MAR.—Field-Marshal Wavell said: "We have accomplished the imperative task that lay on us after the fall of Malaya and Burma to secure India from the threat of a major attack from the east by sea, land or air."

The London *Times*, commenting on the Japanese counter-stroke in Burma, said: "Whatever the result, it does not seem over-optimistic to say that days of acute anxiety for the safety of India are over."

17TH MAR.—Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's Personal Representative in India, visited Madras.

19TH MAR.—M. Atay (leader of the Turkish Press Delegation), writing in the semi-official *Ulus*, said: "In India, military training centres established in accordance with the most modern methods are training hundreds of thousands of Indian volunteers for motorized and mechanized units. . . With a freedom greater than actually exists in 90 per cent of the European countries, the Indian press enjoys the right not only of discussion but of struggle."

24TH MAR.—Enemy aircraft made a brief attack on an airfield in south-eastern Bengal.

27TH MAR.—Admiral Layton, Commander-in-Chief, said: "Ceylon must expect to remain on the front line for some time and as long as it does so, our defences have got to remain alert and vigilant."

28TH MAR.—Twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed in a series of fierce air combats over the Arakan front.

Ten enemy bombers were shot down and many others were damaged over Cox's Bazaar (south-eastern Bengal).

30TH MAR.—The Royal Air Force intercepted 12 Japanese fighters south of Cox's Bazaar. Three enemy aircraft were badly damaged.

The whole of Bengal was declared by the Government of India to be a "raid area" that is, a place "where serious threat of air raids at present exists from the East."

31ST MAR.—About 22 Japanese bombers attacked objectives in south-east Bengal. Thirteen enemy planes were damaged.

4TH APR.—United States bomber completed a 11,748 miles flight from America to India in 67 hours and 35 minutes, establishing a new record for delivery of aircraft over this distance.

5TH APR.—Members of the Chinese Educational and Cultural Mission visited Madras.

6TH APR.—The Royal Air Force intercepted a force of more than 50 Japanese bombers and fighters which attempted to attack south-east Bengal. Eleven of the enemy aircraft were damaged.

8TH APR.—Mr. Churchill stated in the Commons that India had provided accommodation and, where necessary, support for over 400,000 evacuees.

10TH APR.—A formation of enemy fighters which appeared over south-east Bengal was driven off.

The *Times*, writing on the Arakan campaign, said: "The recovery of Burma and relief of China both depend primarily on a combination of superior sea and air power. . . Until then operations in the Arakan must remain in essence diversionary and defensive."

16TH APR.—Two parties of Japanese were ambushed in the Mayu hills.

17TH APR.—Mr. Churchill sent a message to His Excellency Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy, paying a tribute to Indian troops now fighting in Tunisia.

18TH APR.—An air raid alert was sounded in Cuttack.

23RD APR.—It was disclosed that the Japanese were guilty of murder of British and Indian prisoners of war.

30TH APR.—An alert was sounded at Jorhat (Assam). Some enemy planes were sighted which were chased away.

3RD MAY.—Enemy bombers attacked an airfield in south-east Bengal. One Japanese bomber was shot down.

10TH MAY.—American cargo planes landed in India after completing the longest and largest mass flight in history.

13TH MAY.—His Excellency the Viceroy in a broadcast on the Tunisian victory, paid a rich tribute to the famous Fourth Indian Division which was in at the kill.

14TH MAY.—Allied troops withdrew from Maungadu.

22ND MAY.—A force of Japanese fighters was engaged near Cox's Bazaar by the Royal Air Force. One enemy plane was destroyed and others damaged.

23RD MAY.—The Royal Air Force destroyed or damaged 20 Japanese bombers, escorted by 11 fighters, which attacked Chittagong airfield.

30TH MAY.—Fifteen Japanese bombers attacked Chittagong airfield.

7TH JUNE.—It was revealed that the total number of civilian casualties in all Japanese air raids on India was 1,694.

8TH JUNE.—According to the *Daily Mail's* Military correspondent. "Brigadier Wingate's foray into Burma upset Japanese planes for penetrating Indian territory, while India has been left in comparative peace to train men and build up supplies for the future."

14TH JUNE.—A column of British, Indian and Burmese troops, part of the Wingate expedition into Burma, arrived back in India from China.

17TH AND 18TH JUNE.—It was announced that Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell had been appointed Viceroy and Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of India.

1ST JULY.—Mr. Amery gave details of India's food position in the House of Commons, and attributed shortage to grave maldistribution. In answer to another question he declared that no cost of living index numbers were available for the whole of India, but working class index for Bombay city, which was a reliable guide, showed the figure 225 for last April (1943) compared to 105 for August 1939. Wages had risen by 75 per cent and there were also cost of living allowances.

6TH JULY.—*His Excellency General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of India, made his first public utterance at a press conference in New Delhi, and said that two years ago India was a base of operations, but now she had a war front and had to defend her own frontier.*

15TH JULY.—Lieut.-General Sir Noel Beresford-Peirse, G.O.C. in charge, Southern Army, addressed the Standing Committee of the All-India Editors' Conference in Bombay. He explained how the Southern Army had been helping the civil Government in conveying foodstuffs and other essential materials for consumption by the civil population.

19TH JULY.—An enemy aircraft approached the east coast of Ceylon.

5TH AUG.—General George Stratmeyer, former Chief of Staff, United States Army Air Force, arrived in Delhi on an "undisclosed but important" mission.

9TH AUG.—General Sir Edward Pellew Quinan, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, North-western Army, retired from service for reasons of health at his own request.

10TH AUG.—Twenty-four men from a British ship torpedoed in the Indian Ocean arrived at a group of islands in the Indian Ocean after being at sea for nearly a month.

11TH AUG.—The Government of India sanctioned the raising of fourth unit in the Civil Pioneer Force in Madras Province—two Tamil companies and two Telugu companies.

14TH AUG.—It was reported that Turkey was now buying from India textile goods, which she formerly bought from Britain. Five hundred tons of cotton yarn had already been shipped from India, there were 1,750 tons of piece-goods still to be bought and 6,000 tons of jute purchases were awaiting shipment.

It was reported that Mr. William Phillips would return to India soon.

16TH AUG. Heavy bombers of the 10th United States Air Force attacked enemy installation on Chatham Island in the Andaman group. Direct hits were obtained on warehouses and other buildings causing great destruction and starting large fires.

19TH AUG.—Brigadier-General H. C. Davidson assumed command of the United States Army 10th Air Force in place of General Clayton Bissell.

22ND AUG.—According to a report by the War Department by Captain Clarke Johnston: "Air bombing has so crippled the Japanese war effort in Burma that they have not been able to exploit the country or use it as an invasion base."

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN 1942

30TH AUG.—A heavy raid was made on Tobruk by the Royal Air Force.

1ST SEP.—All British troops left Addis Ababa except a small guard of 50 men for the British Legation.

2ND SEP.—Marshal Rommel launched an attack on Egypt.

3RD SEP.—Mr. Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's Personal Representative, arrived in Cairo.

4TH SEP.—Allied heavy bombers raided Tobruk.

6TH SEP.—Rommel's attack was halted by the British whose armour he failed to split.

12TH SEP.—Three important places were captured in Madagascar.

13TH SEP.—Field-Marshal Rommel issued instructions to his troops that there should be no withdrawals.

15TH SEP.—Ambanja, on the west coast of Madagascar, was taken by the British.

17TH SEP.—The Governor-General of Madagascar, M. Annet, sued to cease fire. Peace envoys were sent to British Commander.

19TH SEP.—British terms for an armistice in Madagascar were rejected by Mr. Annet, the Governor-General, and French resistance was continued.

24TH SEP.—British troops occupied Antamanarivo, capital of Madagascar.

Air Vice-Marshal Wilfred Ashton McClaughry succeeded Air Vice-Marshal K. Rodney Park as Air Officer Commanding, Egypt.

26TH SEP.—Troops in Madagascar still under Vichy orders retired into the southern part. M. Annet, Governor-General of Madagascar, who left the capital, arrived at a "fairly inaccessible place" in Madagascar.

29TH SEP.—German planes bombed and machine-gunned Cairo.

30TH SEP.—The last remaining port in the southern part of Madagascar, Tulear, surrendered without opposition to the British forces.

6TH OCT.—Three thousand alerts had been sounded in Malta since the war began.

10TH OCT.—Ethiopia joined the ranks of the United Nations.

13TH OCT.—American forces arrived in South Africa.

17TH OCT.—It was revealed that Greek troops were fighting on the Egyptian front.

21ST OCT.—The British forces took prisoner the French Commander in Madagascar.

24TH OCT.—The Royal Air Force heavily bombed Genoa. The Italian naval base was damaged. Turin also was raided.

25TH OCT.—Vichy air force was mopped up in Madagascar.

The Eighth Army opened an offensive in the Western Desert.

26TH OCT.—The Royal Air Force raided Milan and bombed important arms works.

Allied troops penetrated the main Axis line in Egypt.

28TH OCT.—Axis ships in Tobruk were destroyed.

29TH OCT.—Lord Croft, Joint Parliamentary Secretary of War, described the offensive in Egypt as a "battle of great moment."

31ST OCT.—The East African troops entered Fianarantsoa, the most important town in South Madagascar.

5TH NOV.—Axis troops retreated in disorder in Western Desert. Over 9,000 Axis prisoners were taken, including General Ritter Von Thoma, Commander of the German Afrika Korps.

5TH NOV.—Hostilities ceased in Madagascar. Armistice terms were signed.

6TH NOV.—Axis troops were in full retreat in Egypt. General Montgomery's order of the day stated: "The enemy is in our power and he is about to crack. I call on all the troops to keep up the pressure and not to relax for a single moment."

8TH NOV.—American Army, Navy and Air Forces landed on French North Africa.

9TH NOV.—Mersa Matruh fell into the hands of the Allies.

10TH NOV.—Algiers fell into the hands of the American army. Hostilities were suspended.

Axis forces retreated into Libya. Enemy troops at Mersa Matruh surrendered. Halfaya Pass road was partially destroyed. Forty thousand prisoners were taken. Major Burckhardt, famous parachutist who took part in the landing at Crete, was taken prisoner.

A big naval engagement began off Casablanca between the French fleet and the Allied units. The 3,500 ton French cruiser *Jean Bart* was hit. A large number of landings were effected by the American army at Oran.

France broke off relations with the United States.

11TH NOV.—United States troops entered Tunisia and advanced in the direction of Bizerta.

American troops captured Oran and American naval forces, overcame French resistance in Casablanca.

Admiral Darlan was a prisoner in the hands of the United States troops at Algiers.

12TH NOV.—American troops took Rabat and poured into Casablanca.

The Eighth Army entered Libya.

13TH NOV.—The Eighth Army entered Cyrenaica.

14TH NOV.—Allies retook Tobruk. Sollum and Bardia were occupied. Nine Italian Generals were captured.

15TH NOV.—Petain censured Darlan. A naval engagement was fought off Algiers.

President Roosevelt directed the Lease-Lend Administration to extend food, clothing and arms to the peoples of the North African territories occupied by American troops.

16TH NOV.—Admiral Darlan appointed General Giraud Commander-in-Chief of North Africa.

The Italian fleet in co-operation with Italian and German air forces, engaged British and American naval forces off North Africa. Thirteen U-boats were destroyed.

17TH NOV.—British troops occupied Mertuba.

General Giraud in a broadcast appeal to the French forces said: "We have but one enemy, one who has occupied our country and keeps one million of our comrades prisoner. We shall first have to drive him out of Africa, then out of France."

18TH NOV.—Allied troops occupied Derna and Mekili.

19TH NOV.—American parachutists were warmly received by French soldiers at a Tunisian aerodrome. The Sultan of Morocco told General Patton, United States Commander-in-Chief in Morocco: "We are glad to receive the Americans as friends and express the best wishes for the prosperity of our countries from now on."

20TH NOV.—British advance units contacted Rommel's army south of Benghazi.

21ST NOV.—German troops evacuated Benghazi.

Admiral Darlan broadcasting over the Algiers Radio said that Petain was still "the living incarnation of France," but that with the invasion of unoccupied territory, he had lost his freedom of action.

22ND NOV.—The whole of Cyrenaica fell into British hands. The Allies launched a three pronged drive on Bizerta.

24TH NOV.—Tunis and Bizerta were surrounded.

25TH NOV.—British troops occupied Agedabia and Gialo in the interior of Libya.

28TH NOV.—Toulon was occupied by German forces. French troops offered resistance to German and Italian troops. All vessels of the French squadron at Toulon harbour scuttled themselves.

Mussolini assumed command of the Italian forces in Libya.

2ND DEC.—Riots broke out in the naval arsenal at Toulon. The French army and navy were disbanded.

French submarines that escaped from Toulon reached Algiers and Valencia.

3RD DEC.—Mussolini, speaking to Italian officials and Fascist party members, said that in the Royal Air Force raids on Italian cities, 1,876 were killed and 3,300 injured; 5,772 houses were destroyed in Genoa. During 30 months of war, 40,000 Italians were killed, 232,700 taken prisoner.

Admiral Darlan assumed the powers of Chief of State in French Africa.

5TH DEC.—The siege of Tunis began.

British and American troops crossed the border of the French Colony of Ivory Coast in West Africa.

The Rome radio said that Italians were fighting to prove to the world that Italians were not just a nation of pub-keepers, fiddlers, tourist guides, waiters or hotel-keepers.

7TH DEC.—Marshal Badoglio was arrested by the Italian secret police for being involved in a plot against the Duce.

9TH DEC.—General Eisenhower announced that Dakar had been handed over for the use of United Nations.

United States Navy Secretary, Col. Knox, announced that one-quarter of the French fleet in Toulon had been captured intact.

15TH DEC.—In the battle of El Agheila, Rommel was thrown out and he retreated.

The administration of Madagascar was handed over to General de Gaulle.

19TH DEC.—Britain reached a working agreement with Darlan.

20TH DEC.—Axis forces evacuated Nofilia.

24TH DEC.—Admiral Darlan was assassinated by a Frenchman.

25TH DEC.—British advanced units reached Buerat.

26TH DEC.—Darlan's assassin was executed by the orders of a French court-martial.

28TH DEC.—General Giraud succeeded Darlan as French Commander-in-Chief in North Africa.

30TH DEC.—French Somaliland joined the Allies.

1943

10TH JAN.—German troops were thrown back in Tunisia.

11TH JAN.—Castel Benito was bombed.

16TH JAN.—Iraq declared war on the Axis.

18TH JAN.—Axis troops retreated in Tripolitania.

23RD JAN.—Tripoli fell into the hands of the Allies. Rommel withdrew into Tunisia.

27TH JAN.—Zuara was occupied by Allied troops.

28TH JAN.—Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt completed a ten-day meeting in Casablanca. They reached complete agreement regarding the offensive programme of 1943.

General Giraud and General de Gaulle also met at Casablanca and announced an agreement.

31ST JAN.—The Eighth Army's forward elements crossed the Tunisian border.

2ND FEB.—General Giraud informed a press representative that he was raising a French army of 300,000 men whom President Roosevelt would equip for the Battle of Europe.

3RD FEB.—The Eighth Army reached the Mareth Line.

7TH FEB.—A North Africa Theatre of Operations was established with General Eisenhower in command.

General Giraud was appointed supreme head of the French African Government.

9TH FEB.—General Montgomery's army crossed into Tunisia on the coastal sector.

11TH FEB.—British troops narrowly missed capturing Rommel in El Alamein by a few minutes.

12TH FEB.—General Eisenhower was appointed Allied Commander-in-Chief in North Africa.

13TH FEB.—The Eighth Army released over 2,000 Jews, residents of Tobruk, Derna, Barce and Benghazi.

14TH FEB.—The Government of Albania resigned.

21ST FEB.—General Sir H. Alexander took over command of all land forces in Tunisia.

General Catroux was appointed permanent Liaison Officer between the Fighting French and General Giraud.

28TH FEB.—American troops entered Kasserine. Enemy attacks were repulsed in the areas of Jebel Mansour, Bon Arlada and Medjez el Bah.

The Eighth Army pierced the defences of the Mareth Line at several places.

4TH MAR.—Axis armies retreated on the whole of Central Tunisia, having suffered enormous losses.

6TH MAR.—The American troops took Pichon.

8TH MAR.—Rommel's attack on the Eighth Army ended in complete failure and cost the Germans a heavy toll of men and armour.

15TH MAR.—According to the Algiers Radio, General Giraud told General Catroux that he was ready to receive General de Gaulle. General Giraud added: "The moment for the union of all Frenchmen of good faith has arrived."

18TH MAR.—The Algiers Radio announced that French Guiana had joined General Giraud.

The United States troops took Gafsa.

General Giraud issued decrees relegating 62 discriminatory Vichy laws against Jews and restoring elective municipal assemblies.

21ST MAR.—American armoured units captured Sened.

22ND MAR.—Under powerful air support from both the Western Desert and the Tunisian air forces, General Montgomery flung the Eighth Army against Axis prepared positions along the Mareth Line and the Battle of Tunisia began. The Eighth Army launched the attack on a six-mile front.

28TH MAR.—General Giraud, for the first time appointed a Jew to a ministerial post.

29TH MAR.—General Montgomery's troops reached El Hamma. The British First Army's offensive in Jebel Abiod succeeded. Rommel fell back to Gabes area. Many prisoners were taken along the Mareth Line.

30TH MAR.—British troops occupied Gabes. Rommel's troops gave up all fortified positions and retreated north along the coast. American and French troops converged on Kaironan.

4TH APR.—Allied troops captured Cape Serrat.

5TH APR.—American Flying Fortresses raided Naples, the heaviest raid of the war on that port. Huge fires were started. Fourteen ships, two of them liners, were hit in the harbour.

The British First Army, which included French troops, advanced beyond Cape Serrat.

General Giraud who paid a visit to Gabes said: "The Axis will have to do 'Dunkirk' from Africa. There will be lots of white caps floating in the Mediterranean soon."

8TH APR.—The Eighth Army linked up with United States forces from Gafsa. General Montgomery sent congratulations to the General Officer Commanding the Fourth Indian division on the brilliant victory at Wadi Arakit.

10TH APR.—The Eighth Army took Sfax.

General Montgomery's order to the Eighth Army stated: "I doubt if our Empire has ever possessed such a magnificent fighting machine as the Eighth Army. It may become a household word all over the world."

13TH APR.—General Montgomery's advanced guards reached Enfidavile. An Indian battalion captured an entire German unit of 400 men. Axis forces in Maknassy were trapped.

20TH APR.—The Eighth Army launched an attack on the Enfidaville line.

24TH APR.—A great attack on the Axis perimeter began. Goubellat in Central Tunisia fell into the hands of the British.

An agreement was reached on all essential points between General Giraud and General de Gaulle.

3RD MAY.—Allied troops captured Mateur.

7TH MAY.—British and American forces captured Tunis and Bizerta. The occupation was complete.

9TH MAY.—General Eisenhower stated that organized Axis resistance had ended in Tunisia. Three German divisional Commanders were captured. The Germans were machine-gunned by planes on their 'Dunkirk' beaches as they tried to get away in small craft. The

Algiers Radio said that about 120,000 Axis troops had been encircled. Twenty-thousand prisoners had been taken.

The Soviet Press hailed the Allied victory in Tunisia as a prelude to a second front. His Majesty the King sent a message to General Eisenhower.

11TH MAY.—It was revealed that Axis armies in North Africa left a total of 476,000 prisoners in Allied hands since 1940 and up to May 9. Of these, 280,000 were Italians, 106,000 Germans and the remaining unspecified.

12TH MAY.—Allied forces reached the extreme tip of Cape Bon Peninsula. Axis forces were encircled.

It was officially announced that von Arnim was taken prisoner at Cape Bon.

13TH MAY.—According to Reuter's special correspondent, armed Axis resistance ended officially at 20-15 hours on Wednesday night (May 12). The Axis losses throughout the Libyan and Tunisian Campaigns totalled 600,000. The German casualties totalled 250,000 against 354,000 Italians.

14TH MAY.—It was revealed that 2,000 Axis planes were destroyed in the entire North African campaign, that Hitler lost three of his best Panzer formations and Mussolini every armoured division he ever had in the battle of Africa.

16TH MAY.—General Alexander reported to Mr. Churchill: "Prime Minister, Sir, it is my duty to report that the Tunisian compaign is over. All enemy resistance has ceased. We are masters of the North African shore."

General Eisenhower, in a message to His Excellency the Viceroy, said: "We are indeed proud to have had your gallant Indian troops fighting with us in Africa and we look forward to the next opportunity of beating our common enemy in whatever part of the world he may be found."

The Algiers radio announced that the investiture of the new Bey of Tunis, Sidi Alim Pasha took place in Tunis.

17TH MAY.—Bordeaux was attacked by British and American planes.

19TH MAY.—Captain Balfour, Under Secretary for Air, stated in the House of Commons that there was no assurance or agreement of any kind whatever that Rome should not be bombed.

21ST MAY.—Bombs were dropped on Malta for the first time since December. Two raiders were shot down and several others damaged.

22ND MAY.—Twenty-eight thousand British, French and American troops who saved Tunis from the Germans marched through the city in the biggest Allied victory parade of the war. General Giraud and General Eisenhower took the salute.

26TH MAY.—Nearly 400 Allied planes attacked Sicily, Sardinia and Pantellaria.

30TH MAY.—General de Gaulle arrived in Algiers. He was welcomed by General Giraud and General Catroux. General Giraud in the course of a statement said: "Agreement has been reached between the French National Committee in London and the French High Command in Algiers."

31ST MAY.—The Algiers radio stated that Generals Giraud and de Gaulle have agreed to send a common representative to Washington.

2ND JUNE.—M. Peyrouten resigned the Governor-Generalship of Algeria.

3RD JUNE.—Mr. E. Stettinius, United States Lend-Lease Administrator, said that a cheque of a further 10 million dollars was received from General Giraud as part payment for Lend-Lease supplies sent to French North Africa.

It was announced that French leaders meeting in Algiers had settled their differences and had formed a Committee of National Liberation which, when the invasion came, would take over the administration in France. It was further announced that General Catroux would take the place of M. Peyrouten. The de Gaulle-Giraud talks were resumed.

7TH JUNE.—It was revealed that the Allies had massed five major armies along the 3,000 miles of African coast line to strike across the Mediterranean and knock Italy out of the war. British and American papers said that an invasion of Europe was imminent—"the last and bloodiest phase of the war in Europe."

10TH JUNE.—*The island of Pantelleria surrendered and was occupied by Allied troops.*

12TH JUNE.—*It was officially announced that Lanpedusa had surrendered.*

The French Committee of National Liberation reached an agreement regarding the discharge of high army officers with an anti-Allied Fascist or Petainist background.

13TH JUNE.—*The island of Linosa surrendered.*

14TH JUNE.—*The Italian island of Lampione was captured.*

16TH JUNE.—His Majesty the King visited the British First and Eighth Armies, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force in North Africa. [On a previous occasion, His Majesty visited the British Army in France early in 1940.]

18TH JUNE.—His Majesty the King visited Gibraltar.

19TH JUNE.—Martial Law was proclaimed in eight provinces in Italy.

21ST JUNE.—His Majesty the King visited Tunis and inspected the First Army.

22ND JUNE.—His Majesty the King visited Malta.

An agreement was reached owing to the intervention of the Allies in the French dispute on compromise over the reorganization of the French forces.

25TH JUNE.—Goebbels writing in *Das Reich* said: "The Anglo-American invasion attempt may well be a prelude to the decision of the war. The Anglo-American powers possess enough shipping and armed forces to land at any given point in Europe."

26TH JUNE.—Ten German divisions were moved into northern Italy to guard the approaches to the Brenner Pass. Two hundred tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs smothered a train, a ferry terminus, docks and marshalling yards at Messina.

4TH JULY.—*General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, was killed in an aircraft crash near Gibraltar while he was on his way to London from the Middle East.* The General was 62.

4TH JULY.—King George of Greece broadcast from Cairo to his people in Greece and promised a Constituent Assembly after the war to consider political reforms.

7TH JULY.—Responsible Government was to be given to Malta after the war, stated the Colonial Secretary Colonel Oliver Stanley in a statement in the House of Commons.

10TH JULY.—*Powerful Allied Forces under the command of General Eisenhower, began landing operations in Sicily with the support of the British and American Naval Forces and Allied aircraft.*

12TH JULY.—The Allies were in possession of all major Italian ports and airfields in south-east corner of Sicily —*Syracuse, Avola, Pachino, Pozallo, Seoglitti, Gela, Licata, Ispica, Rosolini* and *Noto*.

14TH JULY.—The defences of Catania were stormed.

16TH JULY.—Prisoners taken by the Allies in Sicily totalled 20,000. Naples, Foggia and Genoa, all in Italy, were the targets of heavy Allied air raids.

A message from President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill was broadcast from Algiers to the Italian people, informing them that the time had come for them to decide whether the Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler or live for Italy and for civilization.

18TH JULY.—General Eisenhower designated General Sir Harold Alexander as Military Governor with supreme authority in Sicily.

19TH JULY.—Hitler and Mussolini met in a town in Upper Italy to-day and discussed "Military questions".

Rome was raided by American Flying Fortresses, the first bombs dropping at 9-13 in the morning. The raid was heavy, dropping 350 tons of high explosives and lasted 2½ hours. The raid was on military targets.

21ST JULY.—A general Axis retreat to the north-east tip of Sicily at Messina began.

Malta had its heaviest air raid since December 18, 1942.

23RD JULY.—PALERMO the Capital of Cicily fell. Thirty to forty-five thousand Italians were trapped in Western Sicily by the capture of Palermo.

24TH JULY.—American troops occupied the important port of Marsala.

Mussolini's Black Shirt Legion to whom the defence of Palermo was entrusted, surrendered without a fight.

General Giraud arrived in North Africa from his visit to England.

25TH JULY.—*Sgr. Mussolini resigned. King Victor accepted his resignation. Marshal Badoglio was appointed Premier.*

Mr. Robert Patterson, United States Acting Secretary for War, announced that 5,000 airborne Allied troops had been used in the invasion of Sicily.

26TH JULY.—Italy was placed under martial law. Demonstrations broke out in many parts of Italy, people celebrating the end of Fascism.

The Americans captured the important town of Termini.

28TH JULY.—The newly appointed Italian Cabinet decided to dissolve the Fascist party.

29TH JULY.—General Eisenhower, in a message to the Italian people, said: "We are coming to you as liberators. Your part is to cease immediately any assistance to any German military in your country. If you do this, we will rid you of the Germans and deliver you from the horrors of war."

The Seventh Army captured the towns of Pollina, Castelbuono and Gangi in Sicily.

31ST JULY.—Count Ciano resigned his Ambassadorship to the Vatican.

1ST AUG.—Sgr. Mussolini's wife, his daughter Edda and her husband Count Ciano were arrested.

The Badoglio Government issued an order calling up for military service all Italians of 1927–1942 classes.

The Duke of Spoleto, appointed King of Croatia in May 1941, abdicated his throne on the orders of the King of Italy.

2ND AUG.—The Algiers radio broadcast a warning to the Italian people: "We insist on an unconditional surrender. You have been betrayed by Mussolini, now Badoglio is betraying you. We are at your gates. You will be made to feel the grim realities of war by our future operations."

3RD AUG.—Emperor Haile Selassie, commenting on the fall of Mussolini, said: "The Duce's crimes have been many and serious. Having been one of his victims, Ethopia sees in Mussolini's passing the vindication of justice and humanity."

It was revealed that Indian troops played a great part in Allied landing in Sicily.

4TH AUG.—Marshal Badoglio ordered an enquiry into the fortunes amassed by Fascists under the Mussolini regime.

Mussolini's first newspaper *Avanti* turned against him calling for his arrest and trial as war criminal.

5TH AUG.—Allied troops occupied Catania. Paterno also was captured. The Eighth Army veterans broke the greatest bastion of the Etna line. With the fall of Catania, the Sicilian campaign entered its final phase.

Mr. Henry Stimson, United States Secretary for War, announced that American casualties in Sicily up to July 22 were 6,741, including 500 killed; 3,871 were wounded and 2,370 missing. The Axis losses were substantial.

It was revealed that the Anglo-American Governments were subsidising bread for the Sicilian civilian population.

6TH AUG.—The Rome Radio said: "The Italian financial situation is very grave". Fascist Party funds in all banks were frozen.

It was officially revealed that the Punjabis, Rajputs, Pathans and Baluchis were operating in Sicily as defence troops.

7TH AUG.—A Royal decree extending the state of siege over the whole of Italy was published.

The Americans captured Troina. Pravina an important key town on the central front in Sicily was entered by American troops.

8TH AUG.—The Allied troops captured Adrano. The Eighth Army captured Mascalucia and Belpasso. There were air raids of great dimensions on Turin, Milan and Genoa. Considerable damage was caused.

9TH AUG.—Reuter's Special Correspondent wrote: "The battle for Sicily is over and won. It is now a question of who can walk the fastest." The German evacuation of Sicily was speeded up.

General Montgomery said: "The Germans in Sicily are doomed. The days of the Boches in Sicily are numbered."

13TH AUG.—Bombers of the North-West African Air Force attacked marshalling yards in Rome, Littoria and San Lorenzo. The raid was under the command of Major-General J. H. Doolittle, hero of the Tokyo raid.

14TH AUG.—The Italian Government declared Rome an open City. [The United States State Department intimated that no efficient communique had been received that Rome had been declared an open city. . . . The British Government's attitude was unaffected by the Italian declaration.]

The whole of Mount Etna fell into Allied hands. The Eighth Army up to August 10, took 30,000 prisoners, including 2,600 Germans. Allied air forces harassed shipping trying to cross the Messina Straits. British and American forces captured five more towns in Sicily.

17TH AUG.—*The German News Agency announced the evacuation of Sicily. "The last of the German and Italian troops were removed to the main land from Sicily."*

18TH AUG.—Allied and Axis batteries opened up a heavy gun duel across the Straits of Messina.

General Eisenhower assured Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt that the Allied armies were ready to undertake immediate invasion of Italy.

The Axis lost 306 ships in the evacuation attempt at Messina. It was reported that the Axis lost in the Sicilian campaign 167,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

19TH AUG.—According to an official statement, the German losses in Sicily were two division killed, wounded or prisoners. The Italian Sixth Army was wiped out—the fifth they had lost in this war.

20TH AUG.—The islands of Lipari and Stromboli, the two main islands of Aeolion group, surrendered to a United States naval expedition.

23RD AUG.—Reuter's special correspondent said that along the whole of the North African coast, massive Allied assault forces were concentrated for further invasion of the European fortress.

It was revealed that 400,000 German troops were in Italy.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND
1942

29TH AUG.—The Russians broke into Rzhev. General Zhukov, Commander of the Soviet armies on the Central Front, was appointed Stalin's First Deputy Commissar.

The Germans were halted in their drive on Stalingrad.

31ST AUG.—The Nazis met with reverses in the Caucasus. Landings on Black Sea coast were foiled. The Russians advanced on the Kalinin front.

Soviet planes bombed Berlin, Danzig and Koenigsberg.

1ST SEP.—The final struggle for Stalingrad began.

3RD SEP.—Official and unofficial reports declared that Stalingrad, Russia's great tank city, was in great peril.

15TH SEP.—A battle of annihilation was fought before Stalingrad. The enemy withdrew in Caucasus. German hopes of taking Stalingrad faded.

16TH SEP.—Berlin was troubled by Stalingrad's stand. Hitler himself, it was reported, was "appalled at the sacrifice of manpower."

Soviet bombers raided Koenigsberg in Germany and Bucharest and other Rumanian towns. Ploesti was in flames.

19TH SEP.—There was hand-to-hand fighting between the opposing armies in the streets of Stalingrad. The Soviet army launched a successful offensive in the Mozdok area.

21ST SEP.—General von Kleist, reported a Soviet communiqué, was killed in the Mozdok area. He was Hitler's second best tank expert after Guderian and General Von Bock's right hand man. The Germans denied the report.

Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in Moscow from Kuibishev.

22ND SEP.—Mr. Willkie was received by M. Molotov.

24TH SEP.—According to a Swedish newspaper, Von Bock was dismissed service.

A big Anglo-American convoy reached Archangel.

26TH SEP.—Mr. Wendell Willkie visited Rzhev front. According to the Moscow Radio, Major-General Rettan, the German Commanding Officer and other high officers were killed at Rzhev.

30TH SEP.—Marshal Timoshenko launched a second "relief offensive" south of Stalingrad.

1ST OCT.—The Moscow Radio reported that the Rumanian troops massacred 25,000 Russians in Odessa. They were locked in the barracks which were blown up.

5TH OCT.—German drive on Grozny was halted.

6TH OCT.—Referring to M. Stalin's statement on second front, Lord Halifax said there was no misunderstanding between M. Stalin, Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Great fires swept Stalingrad afresh. A new call was issued to the defenders: "Hold on, whatever it costs."

11TH OCT.—Von List replaced Von Bock. Non-stop attacks were launched by Timoshenko.

16TH OCT.—A decisive stage started in the battle of Stalingrad.

18TH OCT.—Russia and Luxemburg agreed to re-establish relations and exchange diplomatic representatives.

19TH OCT.—Timoshenko's armies hammered at the German left flank. The Soviet army consolidated positions north-west of Stalingrad.

22ND OCT.—The Germans made a bid for Grozny, but their attacks were repelled.

25TH OCT.—There was fierce fighting in Novorossisk. The Nazis were bogged at Stalingrad.

29TH OCT.—Admiral Standley, United States Ambassador to Moscow, in a press statement at Washington, said: "Stalingrad will not fall. The Grozny oil fields will remain in Russian hands. The Germans will not get the Baku oil region."

3RD NOV.—German losses before Stalingrad were estimated in Berlin at over half-a-million killed or wounded. The Russians evacuated Nalchik.

6TH NOV.—The brunt of the German attack was switched to the Caucasus.

9TH NOV.—Nazi advance was halted on the Nalchik front. German troops were driven out of several buildings in Stalingrad. In an order of the day, Stalin stated: "We can and must clear the Soviet soil of the Hitlerite vermin."

18TH NOV.—The Red Army retook villages near Nalchik. Points near Stalingrad were also recaptured.

21ST NOV.—The Germans were in full retreat in the Caucasus having been defeated in the battle in the approaches to Ordzonikidze in which 5,000 Germans were killed.

22ND NOV.—The Russian army took the offensive in Mozdok area.

23RD NOV.—The Russians launched an offensive north-west and south of Stalingrad. Kalach, a town on the eastern bank of the Don, was recaptured. The Germans left 14,000 dead on the field.

25TH NOV.—The Soviet army closed round on the Germans besieging Stalingrad. German line south-west of the city was penetrated.

26TH NOV.—The siege of Stalingrad was lifted. The Soviet army broke through the German fortified lines in the industrial area north of the city and pursued the retreating Nazis. Thousands of prisoners were taken. Russian forces broke through the German positions on the Rzhev front also.

27TH NOV.—Axis troops, 300,000 in number, were trapped in the Don elbow as the Russian pincers closed in.

30TH NOV.—The Russians opened an offensive in the Central Sector; 30,000 Axis troops were killed.

2ND DEC.—M. Stalin assumed personal command of the Russian forces in the Central Sector.

5TH DEC.—On Hitler's orders all the Germans wounded in Stalingrad were sent to the Balkans instead of Germany. All contact between the German wounded and the population was forbidden.

Field Marshal Mannerheim informed the International Red Cross that 20,000 Russian prisoners had died of starvation in Finland.

6TH DEC.—The Russians built an invisible underwater bridge on the Central Front, across which Russian monster tanks were hurled at the Germans.

9TH DEC.—The Red Army launched a new offensive near Voronezh.

12TH DEC.—Russian army broke through the enemy lines, near Lake Ilmen.

21ST DEC.—German defences were pierced on the Don front.

22ND DEC.—The Red Army entered Velikie Lukie.

24TH DEC.—The Red Army captured Kamensk.

26TH DEC.—The Russians assumed offensive in the Caucasus.

30TH DEC.— Kotelinikovo was captured by the Russians.

1943

4TH JAN.—The Russians captured Mozdok.

7TH JAN.—The Germans withdrew to Rostov and Crimea.

9TH JAN.—The German radio admitted the "incredible Russian success."

14TH JAN.—Nazi troops retreated in disorder in North Caucasus. The Soviet Caucasus and Kalmuk armies linked. The Russian army began mopping up Hitler's 22 trapped divisions in Stalingrad.

18TH JAN.—The Russians captured Millerovo.

19TH JAN.—The Russians crossed the Donetz and recaptured the Voronezh-Kamensk line.

25TH JAN.—In an Order of the Day issued by Stalin, he said: "Forward—to rout the German invaders and to drive them out beyond the limits of our country." The Order added: "The Red Army has broken through the defences of the German Fascist troops on a wide Front, routed 102 enemy divisions and captured over 200,000 prisoners and 13,000 guns."

26TH JAN.—The Russians reoccupied Voronesh; 70,000 Germans were captured in the Caucasus in 11 days.

28TH JAN.—The Russians opened a new offensive in Rzhev.

30TH JAN.—Russian troops occupied Kropotkin in North Caucasus and captured Novo Oskol. Three German Generals fell into the Red Army's hands.

1ST FEB.—The Maikop oil fields were reconditioned after being recaptured by the Russians.

2ND FEB.—Berlin admitted that the remnants of the German Southern group (Sixth Army) at Stalingrad, after having fired the last round of ammunition, were taken prisoner by the Soviet. Sixteen German Generals were captured. Hundreds of Russian women and children streamed back to Stalingrad. The epic struggle of Stalingrad drew to a close.

3RD FEB.—Russian troops entered the Finnish port of Petsamo.

The last of the German forces at Stalingrad surrendered.

9TH FEB.—The Red Army retook Kursk, the key town north of Kharkov. The Germans retreated from Rostov to Taganrog.

12TH FEB.—The Russians retook Lozovaya on the main line to Crimea and landed troops on the Black Sea Coast.

13TH FEB.—The Red Army retook Krasnodar.

15TH FEB.—The Russians took Rostov and Voroshilovgrad. The Germans abandoned Kharkov.

17TH FEB.—The Russians entered Kharkov and closed in on Orel.

21ST FEB.—Krasnograd was taken in the Ukraine. The Russians launched a three-pronged drive on Orel.

In a message on the Red Army Day to M. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, His Majesty the King said: "To mark the profound admiration felt by myself and the peoples of the British Empire, I have given commands for the preparation of the Sword of Honour which it would give me pleasure to present to the City of Stalingrad."

24TH FEB.—The Russians captured Sumy, an important railway junction in Ukraine, and advanced west of Kursk.

In an Order of the Day, Stalin said: "In three months the Red Army has cleared of the enemy the territory of Voronezh and Stalingrad, regions of Chechenoingush and other autonomous republics . . . Mass expulsion of the enemy from the Soviet country has started."

28TH FEB.—The Russian tanks broke into the main German line south of Lake Ladoga.

1ST MAR.—Moscow announced the start of a new Russian offensive against Hitler's Sixteenth Army on the north-west front. The new drive was under the command of Marshal Timoshenko.

2ND MAR.—Marshal Timoshenko's forces smashed through the German Demyansk fortress south of Lake Ilmen.

5TH MAR.—Russian troops closed in on Vyasma. Marshal Timoshenko launched an attack on Staraya Russa.

A new Finnish Government was formed with M. Edwin Linkomies as Prime Minister and M. Henrik Ramsay as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

7TH MAR.—The Moscow Radio announced that by an official decree, M. Stalin had been created Marshal of the Soviet Union.

12TH MAR.—The Russians took Vyasma and converged on Smolensk.

Writing in *Das Reich*, Goebbels said that the German losses in the east were high enough to cause difficulties and "We have not yet reached the summit."

14TH MAR.—According to the military commentator of *Red Star*, Italian losses on the Russian front were 60,000 killed, 69,000 wounded and 46,000 taken prisoner.

21ST MAR.—Hitler, in the course of a speech, admitted that 5,42,000 Germans had been killed in the war.

Timoshenko launched a new offensive south of Lake Ladoga and in the Leningrad area.

5TH APR.—The Russians captured Bakansk, a town on the main Kuban railway.

8TH APR.—The Soviets captured several favourable positions south of Izum.

10TH APR.—Novorossisk was under siege.

15TH APR.—Soviet aircraft attacked Koenigsberg and Danzig.

19TH APR.—It was revealed that the Germans lost nearly 6,000 men in a series of counter-attacks in the Kuban "pocket" of the Caucasus.

26TH APR.—The Moscow Radio broadcast a special announcement by the Soviet Government that the Soviet Government had decided to break off relations with the Polish Government.

29TH APR.—The Russians launched a large scale attack from the Kuban bridgehead.

1ST MAY.—In an order of the day, Stalin said: "The German-Italian Fascist camp is on the verge of a catastrophe . . . Two or three more powerful blows are needed from the West and from the East in order to make the catastrophe for Germany a fact."

7TH MAY.—The Russian army advanced beyond Neberzhaevskaya in the Kuban and occupied a number of important heights north-east of Novorossisk.

16TH MAY.—Red Army forces smashed their way across the Donetz and captured important positions near Lisichansk.

22ND MAY.—Russia's dissolution of the Third International was hailed in Allied quarters as a major Soviet gesture for the establishment of firm and solid relationship with Britain and United States, both for the remainder of the war and the critical post-war era.

[The Moscow radio broadcast a decree by the Executive Committee of the Communist International, recommending the disbandment of the Communist International.]

29TH MAY.—Premier Stalin, in the course of a statement, said that the dissolution of the Communist International was proper and timely because it facilitated the organization of the common onslaught of all freedom-loving nations against the common enemy, Hitlerism.

7TH JUNE.—Reuter's special correspondent stated that the Germans had lost 5,000 aircraft in the air war in Russia.

10TH JUNE.—The Communist International officially came to an end.

21ST JUNE.—Colonel Knox, United States Navy Secretary, paying a tribute to the Russians, said: "In two years of bitter fighting, the people of Russia have shown famous courage and rock-like determination unsurpassed in the pages of history."

On the eve of the second anniversary of Germany's attack on Soviet Russia, the Soviet press issued a warning against underestimating the strength Hitler had yet left. The Germans suffered considerable losses in men and tanks round Orel. Over 2,000 casualties were inflicted on the Germans in unsuccessful counter-attacks north-west of Mtsensk.

The Moscow Radio broadcast a special communiqué on the second anniversary of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union: "The German losses during the two years of war in killed and prisoners are 6,400,000 men against the Soviet loss of 4,200,000 killed and missing. Germany lost during the same period 56,500 guns, 42,400 tanks and 43,000 aircraft. Soviet losses in war material were 35,000 guns, 30,000 tanks and 23,000 aircraft."

26TH JUNE.—Soviet troops made several breaches in the main German lines at south-east of Orel, north of Orel and west of Velikie Lukie. Five hundred German planes were destroyed in Soviet raids. Twelve out of the 24 German planes that attempted to raid Leningrad were shot down.

28TH JUNE.—Soviet guerillas had killed about 300,000 Axis troops, including 30 generals in the past two years.

5TH JULY.—Germans launched a big offensive along a 180-mile front between Orel and Kharkov and north-west of Byelgorod.

7TH JULY.—In two days' offensive the Germans lost 1,271 tanks and 314 planes.

15TH JULY.—British Overseas Airways opened a through air service between Britain and Moscow *via* North Africa, Cairo, Iraq, Persia, Astrakhan and Kubishiev.

The Russian army north and east of Orel launched an offensive against German troops in two directions and pierced strongly fortified defensive lines.

24TH JULY.—In an order of the day by Marshal Stalin it was stated that the Russians had completed the liquidation of the German July offensive.

It was revealed that in battles between July 5 and July 23, the Germans sustained the following losses: Over 70,000 officers and men in killed and 2,900 tanks, 195 self-propelled guns, 844 field guns, 1,392 planes and over 5,000 lorries disabled or destroyed.

4TH AUG.—It was officially announced that the Russians broke into Orel.

5TH AUG.—It was officially announced that Byelgorod had been captured. The German troops evacuated Orel. General Rokossovsky's armies pursued the retreating Germans with the cry, "On to Bymansk" Mr. Henry Stimson, United States Secretary for War, said that the Red Army's advance to Orel represented a major defeat for the Germans.

6TH AUG.—The Russians launched a new offensive on the Kharkov front. The Germans suffered heavy losses at Orel and their divisions "melted like sugar in boiling water" . . . "Despite categorical orders to hold Orel at any cost the Germans were forced to retreat."

7TH AUG.—The German General Von Zorn was killed in the fighting around Orel. One million Soviet troops took part in the Orel battle.

Between July 5 and August 5, Soviet troops inflicted the following losses on the enemy: 120,000 officers and men killed, 5,605 tanks destroyed, 1,623 guns smashed 11,000 lorries destroyed and 2,492 planes brought down.

10TH AUG.—The Russian army was battering at the suburbs of Kharkov.

15TH AUG.—The Red Army broke into the outskirts of Kharkov and there was fighting in the streets.

The Russians captured Karachev, key town on the road to Bryansk.

17TH AUG.—The *Washington Post* said the possibility that Soviet Russia may enter the war against Japan "may have been raised" in the Churchill-Roosevelt talks. "Russia may go to war against Japanese in the Pacific and grant the United States air bases at Kamchatka."

18TH AUG.—The Germans rushed up 100,000 shock troops and motorised divisions to Kharkov in a bid to recapture the vital Kharkov-Peltava railway.

21ST AUG.—The Russians recaptured several more places in the Kharkov region. In the period between July 5 and August 20, the Russians destroyed 4,600 German planes, 6,400 tanks and 3,800 guns. The Russians also captured 850 tanks, 1,274 guns and took 25,000 prisoners. There was bitter fighting on the Bryansk front.

A petition signed by 50 prominent Finnish politicians was presented to President Risto Ryti demanding immediate positive measures for a separate peace with the Soviet Union.

23RD AUG.—*The Russians captured Kharkov by storm.* [This was the fourth time that Kharkov had changed hands. It first fell to the Germans four months after their invasion of Russia in 1941. Their occupation lasted for 16 months until February 16, 1943, when the Russians regained it. A month later, on March 15, the Germans were again in occupation and this time they held it for about 23 weeks.]

25TH AUG.—*The Russians captured Zenkov, 85 miles north-west of Kharkov.*

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

1942

3RD SEP.—In Argentina, a group of Radical Deputies made a recommendation to the Congress to break off relations with the Axis.

8TH SEP.—Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in Ankara.

12TH SEP.—Mr. Wendell Willkie left Turkey.

13TH SEP.—Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in Baghdad.

15TH SEP.—Mr. Hammond Namazi, a prominent Persian businessman, on his return to Teheren from Tokyo said that the Japanese people, as a whole, had lost all enthusiasm for the war.

17TH SEP.—The majority of the members of the Chamber of Foreign Relations Committee approved a resolution, urging the Argentine to break off relations with the Axis countries.

1ST OCT.—The Argentine Chamber by voting, recommended a rupture with the Axis.

7TH OCT.—The Iraq Cabinet resigned.

9TH OCT.—A new Iraqi Cabinet was formed with Nuri Es Said as Prime Minister.

20TH NOV.—General Franco refused to grant Germany naval and air bases.

8TH DEC.—General Franco warned Hitler that he would resist any German attempt at crossing Spanish territory to bring help to the Axis forces in Africa.

21ST DEC.—An Iberian bloc was formed by Spain and Portugal.

1943

10TH JAN.—The Turkish press delegation left for India.

1ST FEB.—Mr Churchill visited Turkey as the guest of the Turkish Government Adana Conference.

14TH FEB.—The Prime Minister of Persia resigned.

15TH FEB.—Ali Soheily was chosen as the new Premier of Iran by the Shah.

21ST FEB.—M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Prime Minister, in a broadcast speech declared that a real alliance had been established between Britain and Turkey.

M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Prime Minister, announced that Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, had become an honorary member of the Turkish "Alkerli" (Turkish Cultural Society in foreign countries for Turks living abroad).

22ND FEB.—The new Persian Prime Minister, Ali Soheily, in opening the new Parliament, declared that the new Persian Government would spare no effort to increase the spirit of sincerity and mutual understanding governing Persia's relations with the Allies.

8TH MAR.—President M. Ismet Inenou was unanimously re-elected President of Turkey by the Seventh Turkish Grand National Assembly.

13TH MAR.—M. Falin Rifki Atay, leader of the Turkish Press, Delegation to India (just returned to Turkey), declared that from the Khyber Pass to Aleppo, it was obvious that the prestige and power of the British Empire had been reinforced.

18TH MAR.—M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Prime Minister, speaking in the Grand National Assembly, said: "Since the Adana Conference we have got to know Mr. Churchill more intimately and to love him better." The Assembly gave Mr. Sarajoglu a unanimous vote of confidence.

3RD APR.—Dr. Clodius, the German economic "ambassador" to Turkey, signed a protocol with the Turkish Government, guaranteeing exchange of goods between Germany and Turkey.

9TH APR.—M. Yalchin, writing in *Yeni Sabah*, said: "The Germans should not believe that they can treat Turkey like occupied countries or those under the German yoke—if they do, Turkey is strong enough to kick out the German Commercial Mission with empty hands."

15TH APR.—The Spanish ship *Costidio Monte Allegro* was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic in a daylight attack by a German submarine.

20TH APR.—An agreement was signed between Germany and Turkey providing for the exchange of 120 millions Reich marks of goods during the next year.

15TH MAY.—Archbishop Spellman arrived in Turkey.

19TH MAY.—The Chilean Government announced the rupture of diplomatic and consular relations with the Governments of Vichy, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

4TH JUNE.—A military revolution triumphed in Argentina and General Arturo Rawson, a cavalry officer, was Chief of a new Provisional Government. President Ramon Castillo fled to Uruguay. Revolutionary forces in the Argentine occupied Government House in Buenos Aires.

7TH JUNE.—The President of the new Argentine Government, General Rawson, resigned and his post was taken over by his War Minister, General Ramirez. It was suggested that the split in the new Argentine Government was on the question whether Argentine should break with the Axis or not.

It was announcel that the Chilean Government had resigned.

8TH JUNE.—General Ramirez, President of the new Argentine Government, stated that Argentine would remain neutral.

A new Chilean Government was formed and sworn in before President Rios.

11TH JUNE.—Both United States and Paraguay decided to recognize the new Argentine Government.

The British Government decided to recognize the new Argentine Government.

The German Overseas Radio announced that the new Argentine Government had been recognized by Germany.

12TH JUNE.—The Vichy Government and Honduras recognized the new Argentine Government.

21ST JUNE.—According to the German Radio, 15,000 people were killed by earthquake in the town of Ada Bazar, which lies about 60 miles east of Istanbul in Turkey. Hendel town also was completely destroyed.

1ST JULY.—Mr. De Valera was re-elected Prime Minister of Eire by 67 votes to 37.

5TH AUG.—Sweeden cancelled her transit traffic agreement with Germany.

10TH AUG.—M. Hussein Yalchin said in article in *Vatan*: "When we are called upon to enter the conflict under our treaty obligations with Britain, we shall not need pushing."

M. Emin Yalman addressed an open letter to President Roosevelt, appealing to him not to insist on the principle of unconditional surrender which was an expression of the spirit of vengeance.

12TH AUG.—The Turkish Government decided to release the seven American airmen interned after their plane crashed into the sea off the Turkish coast following a raid on Ploosti oilfields.

19TH AUG.—Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, in a message broadcast on the opening of the Turkish International Trade Fair at Izmir, Smyrna, said that it was an open secret that Mr. Churchill's historic visit to Turkey had "not been without its effect on our deliveries of arms to Turkey."

VICHY, FREE FRANCE AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

1942

29TH AUG.—French patriots threw grenades at an S.S. detachment marching through the streets of Paris. Near Bordeaux, French patriots attacked German coastal defences and having captured arms, opened fire on German soldiers.

31ST AUG.—M. Laval herded thousands of Jewish children into concentration camps in Vichy France.

20TH SEP.—The Germans shot 20 hostages from the Croat village of Bugo Selo as a reprisal for ambushing and killing two German soldiers.

Herr Stuelpnagel, Commanding German military forces in Paris, announced that 116 "communist terrorists" were shot for complicity in attacks on German troops.

22ND SEP.—An attempt was made on the life of the Slovak President, Dr. Tiso.

23RD SEP.—According to the figures compiled by the Inter-Allied Information Committee, the total number of persons executed in Occupied Europe up to September 21 was, 207,373.

28TH SEP.—M. Benoit-Mechin, Secretary of State in Laval's Government, resigned.

M. Laval's plan to get skilled French workers to fight on Germany's war production front was announced in a Vichy Decree.

1ST OCT.—The German-controlled Paris Radio stated that a new contingent of 500 workers left for Germany from Paris.

4TH OCT.—In the first six months of this year, German occupation had cost France 72,700 million francs.

5TH OCT.—According to the Moscow Radio, M. Laval was organizing special troops on the German model to suppress the patriotic movement in France.

6TH OCT.—According to telegrams from Ankara received in New York, territorial differences had occurred between Rumania and Hungary over Transylvania.

According to a German Decree, men in the Yugoslav province of Slovenia were to be conscripted for the German army.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 German soldiers were imprisoned for mutiny at Alta in Eastern Finmark in Northern Norway.

7TH OCT.—A state of emergency was proclaimed throughout the province of Trondheim, because of acts of sabotage.

9TH OCT.—Germany gave an ultimatum to Denmark that the Danes must co-operate in the proposed "Great Germany."

16TH OCT.—Four thousand followers of the Croat peasant leader. Doctor Matchek, revolted against the Quisling Government.

18TH OCT.—Countrywide disturbances took place in France. There was an explosion in the Lyons railway station. Another bomb explosion took place in M. Doriot's District Headquarters.

19TH OCT.—In the heaviest daylight raid of the war, the Royal Air Force attacked the Great French armament factory at Le Creusot, about 170 miles south-east of Paris.

20TH OCT.—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands warned the Dutch of serious consequences for those who assisted the Nazi terror regime.

Registration took place for work in Germany of all male Frenchmen between the ages of 18 and 50.

24TH OCT.—An air raid warning was sounded in Vichy.

5TH NOV.—A reign of terror was inaugurated by the Nazis in Bohemia and Moravia as a reprisal for Czech resistance.

The Vichy Government handed over 35 former Allied merchant vessels in French ports in the Mediterranean to the Axis.

11TH NOV.—Vichy radio announced that Marshal Petain had assumed Admiral Darlan's post of Commander-in-Chief of the French land, sea and air forces.

12TH NOV.—German and Italian troops entered Vichy in spite of Petain's protest.

General Weygand was arrested by Vichy on the orders of the Germans.

19TH NOV.—M. Laval was appointed presumptive successor to Marshal Petain. M. Laval was granted full powers.

21ST NOV.—General Weygand was taken to Germany.

Marshal Petain, broadcasting to the French people, said: "In the interests of France I have decided to extend M. Laval's powers."

27TH NOV.—Hitler ordered the extermination of all Jews in occupied Europe by the end of 1942.

All Jews in Norway numbering 2,300 were arrested by Nazis.

Mass murders of the Jewish population were carried out in Poland by the order of Herr Himmler.

2ND DEC.—It was revealed that when British and American forces landed in North Africa, the Vichy Cabinet refused, by 8 to 6 votes, against the German demand, to declare war on the Allies.

11TH DEC.—Forty-nine tons of gold were taken away by the Germans from the vaults of the Bank of France.

1943

16TH JAN.—Hitler, fearing an Allied invasion through Germany's "back door," gave orders to speed up fortifications in the Balkans.

26TH JAN.—A state of siege was proclaimed at Marseilles.

1ST FEB.—New measures for the persecution of Jews were adopted in France.

7TH FEB.—The Yugoslav War Minister, General Mihailovitch ordered a civil disobedience campaign throughout the country.

14TH FEB.—The Nazis issued new orders to speed up the extermination of the Jews remaining in Occupied Europe by mass massacres and starvation.

23RD FEB.—The Germans occupied Croatia.

28TH FEB.—The German Radio announced that civil mobilization had been ordered of all Greeks between the ages of 16 and 45 in the German-occupied part of Greece.

The Inter-Allied Information Committee published statistics of German terror in nine occupied countries. Among others, 744,000 were executed in Yugoslavia.

14TH MAR.—General Giraud, in a speech at Algiers, gave the people of France a solemn pledge that in everything he was doing in North Africa, he was acting as trustee under the laws of the French Republic.

16TH MAR.—Germany gave M. Laval an ultimatum that unless he sent another quarter-million workers to Germany within the next three days, the German army will be called in to supervise the enrolment of workers throughout France.

18TH MAR.—Hundreds of French patriots in the mountains of Savoy surrendered. The first convoy of workers for compulsory labour service in Germany left Annecy.

M. Andre Philip, Fighting French Commissioner of Interior and Labour, said in London that France was ready to rise on the day the Allies landed.

21ST MAR.—The Polish Government in London received news that the Gestapo had murdered all the Jews who still remained in the ghettos of the following five Polish towns: Radomsk, Ujazd, Sobolon, Radzymin and Szezerzec.

25TH MAR.—M. Vaux, Saint Cyr. Vichy's Minister in Sweden, broke off contact with the Vichy Government and joined General Giraud.

27TH MAR.—Four Ministers resigned from M. Laval's Cabinet.

3RD APR.—M. Laval informed the Vichy Cabinet that a quarter-million French workers had left for Germany in the first three months of this year.

20TH APR.—It was revealed that two million Jewish men, women and children had been wiped out by the Nazis since they began to march through Europe in 1939.

26TH APR.—Dr. Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, said: "Hungary is seeking to make contact with the Allies by all possible means and will betray Germany at the appropriate moment."

2ND MAY.—M. Laval and M. Cathala, Vichy Finance Minister, were wounded by an assassin after a meeting with Hitler.

4TH MAY.—Hitler demanded from M. Laval all Frenchmen between 18 and 40 to be sent to Germany unconditionally and France to join the Anti-Comintern Pact.

9TH MAY.—Martial law was proclaimed in Holland.

Over 100 persons were arrested following wrecking of a German jamming radio station at Toulon.

The Germans, fearing an Allied invasion, cut all Greek communications with the outside world. There was a reign of terror.

Wilhelm Kruger, Gestapo Chief in Poland, was shot dead by Polish patriots.

[Kruger was responsible for the reign of terror in Poland.]

15TH MAY.—A Council of French resistance comprising delegates from every resistance organization and political party was formed in France.

There was a pitched battle in the streets of Lyons.

27TH MAY.—Axis troops started a general offensive against General Mihaiovitch's positions in Montenagro and Herzegovina.

29TH MAY.—According to despatches received by Polish quarters in London, the Jews of Warsaw Ghetto killed or wounded 1,000 Germans in a "second battle of Warsaw" lasting over three weeks. Blocks of buildings occupied by Jews were blown up and men, women and children were murdered *en masse*, but the Jews fought back fiercely, burning factories and German stores of war materials.

3RD JUNE.—The French statesman, M. Edouard Herriot, was deported to Germany.

5TH JUNE.—In a broadcast, M. Laval said: "I have decided to call up the whole 1942 class without a single exception . . . A quarter-million French workers have to leave for Germany between April 1 and July 1."

9TH JUNE.—Vichy Government broke off commercial relations with Chile.

24TH JUNE.—Nazi terror in Poland was intensified. Eighteen-hundred persons, mostly from among the intelligentsia, were arrested.

28TH JUNE.—The Algiers radio said that 50,000 French hostages had been shot or guillotined in France since 1942.

6TH JULY.—French Committee of National Liberation meeting in Algiers, decided on the dissolution of the French Popular Party with all associations and groups attached to it. This party had maintained Nazi connexions through M. Jacques Doriot.

7TH JULY.—Martinique joined the Free French.

9TH JULY.—At a press conference General Giraud announced that complete agreement has been reached with President Roosevelt for the equipment of a French invasion force numbering 300,000.

13TH JULY.—In Martinique, Admiral Robert gave up his post of High Commisioner and M. Alpino of the French Military Mission in America succeeded him.

23RD JULY.—General Giraud arrived back in North Africa after his visit to United States and Britain.

31ST JULY.—China severed relations with Vichy.

The unification of all the French armed forces was achieved. General de Gaulle was appointed President of the Council of National Defence and General Giraud the Commander-in-Chief of all French forces.

1ST AUG.—American Liberators from the Middle East bombed seven Rumanian oil refineries at Ploesti. More than 175 aircraft took part and nearly 600,000 pounds of high explosive bombs and hundred of clusters of incendiaries were dropped. The attack involved a round trip of 2,400 miles from base to target and back. At least 51 enemy aircraft were destroyed. The raid on Ploesti was ranked with the battles of Britain, Stalingrad and Tunisia as one of the major events of the Second World War. [Ploesti was first raided by Soviet bombers on September 16, 1942.]

7TH AUG.—Hand-to-hand fighting between French patriots and German troops broke out in Paris.

10TH AUG.—The Yugoslav Government resigned.

16TH AUG.—By Hitler's orders, all Norwegian Officers were sent to prison camps in Germany. A state of siege was proclaimed in Norway.

20TH AUG.—The Germans issued an ultimatum to French patriots to hand over their arms before August 24.

22ND AUG.—Despite the effort of the Gestapo and Vichy police, 290,000 young Frenchmen evaded deportation to Germany. Some 80,000 fled to the mountains and 200,000 hid themselves in French towns and villages.

SHIPPING

1942

17TH SEP.—His Majesty's ships *Sikh* and *Zulu* were lost in a recent operation off Tobruk.

22ND SEP.—The Canadian destroyer *Ottawa* was sunk by an enemy torpedo.

29TH SEP.—The British submarine Thorn was lost.

1ST OCT.—The British 600-ton corvette Dianthus rammed a German U-boat.

6TH OCT.—The American submarine Grunion was lost.

10TH OCT.—H.M.S. Coventry was sunk. It had a displacement of 4,290 tons and a complement of 400. It was launched in 1917.

17TH OCT.—A west-bound merchantship was torpedoed and sunk off the south shore of the St. Lawrence river. The 4,000-ton ship was one of a small convoy.

1ST NOV.—His Majesty's ship Veteran, a destroyer of 1,500 tons, was sunk.

17TH NOV.—The British submarine *Talisman* was lost.

The British submarine *Unique* was lost.

13TH DEC.—The United States' former liner *President Coioldge* was sunk in the South Pacific.

The British mine sweeper *Cromer* was lost.

15TH DEC.—The British destroyer *Penylan was lost.*

18TH DEC.—The British submarine *Unbeaten* was lost.

1943

2ND JAN.—The British destroyer *Blean* was lost.

9TH JAN.—A small United States merchantman was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the Indian ocean.

14TH JAN.—The British corvette *Marigold* was lost.

1ST FEB.—The Admiralty announced the loss of submarine "P-222."

12TH FEB.—The British submarine "P. 48" was lost.

22ND FEB.—The United States submarine *Argonaut* was lost.

28TH FEB.—Four American destroyers were launched at Kearny (New Jersey).

Aircraft carrier *Monterey* was launched in Camden (New Jersey).

7TH MAR.—An American cruiser *Astoria* was launched in Philadelphia. Two ships, the *Blueridge* and the *Rocky Mountains* were launched in Kearney.

9TH MAR.—A number of German cargo ships scuttled themselves at Marmagoa (owing to differences among the crew on the question of making a dash to Singapore).

11TH MAR.—The British submarine P-311 was lost.

20TH MAR.—*The City of Flint*, a medium-sized American ship, was sunk in the Atlantic.

21ST MAR.—The troopship *General John Pope*, the largest ship ever built at the 25-year old Federal Ship-building Dry Dock Company yards at Kearney was launched.

4TH APR.—The British submarine *Tigris* was lost.

Aircraft carrier *Cabot* was launched at Camden, New Jersey.

21ST APR.—The British submarine *Thunderbolt* was lost.

1ST MAY.—The British destroyer Beverley was lost.

3RD MAY.—The British submarine *Turbulent* was lost.

6TH MAY.—The British submarine *Sahib* was sunk in the Central Mediterranean.

15TH MAY.—The British submarine *Splendid* was lost.

21ST MAY.—A new United States destroyer, *Downes*, was launched in California to replace the ship of the same name lost at Pearl Harbour.

29TH MAY.—The British submarine *Regent* was lost.

12TH JUNE.—The United States submarines *Amberjack* and *Grampus* were lost.

26TH JUNE.—The United States submarine *R*-12 was lost.

29TH JULY.—The British submarine *P* 615 was lost.

1ST AUG.—A new aircraft carrier *Bataan* was launched at Camden, New Jersey, United States.

15TH AUG.—The United States Navy Department announced the loss of six united States warships, including the submarine *Pickerel* and the destroyer *Maddox* in the Mediterranean and Atlantic areas between June 4 and August 5.

17TH AUG.—Six battle cruisers of secret design, it was reported, were being built in the United States to counter Japan's four pocket battleships.

THE FAR EAST
1942

29TH AUG.—Japanese surface forces withdrew from the Battle of Solomons. An American Navy Department's communiqué indicated a United States victory in the second phase of the battle.

30TH AUG.—The Chinese recaptured Lishui, an important air base.

31ST AUG.—The Americans were well-established in the Solomons. The Japanese were annihilated or captured wherever they attempted to regain territory.

1ST SEP.—By lightning attacks the Chinese retook more than 20 towns in Kiangsi and Chekiang.

Japanese withdrew from Milne Bay.

2ND SEP.—Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Foreign Minister, resigned.

3RD SEP.—The Chinese encircled Kinwa.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek cabled to Mr. Churchill that China will not stop fighting.

12TH SEP.—The Japanese thrust towards Morseby was checked.

14TH SEP.—The Japanese fell back in China. The Chinese forces recaptured Kufang.

The Koreans revolted against the Japanese.

16TH SEP.—The Japanese withdrew from Hopei.

17TH SEP.—The Japanese lost in the latest actions at Guadalcanar 5 bombers, 13 fighters and 3 seaplanes raising to 165, the total losses in the Solomons since August 7.

18TH SEP.—There were heavy United States attacks on Kiska. Ten Japanese ships were sunk and six planes destroyed.

19TH SEP.—Japanese attack on Lanchi was repulsed.

21ST SEP.—The Japanese diplomat to Russia was re-called.

22ND SEP.—Milne Bay was cleared of the Japanese.

23RD SEP.—The Japanese fleet withdrew.

29TH SEP.—Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in China.

Allied planes raided Kiska.

1ST OCT.—The Allies advanced in New Guinea and captured Iorabaiwa Ridge.

2ND OCT.—The Allies took Nauro in their successful drive in New Guinea.

5TH OCT.—American troops occupied positions in the Andreanof group of the Aleutians.

6TH OCT.—Mr. Wendell Willkie had a talk with General Chiang Kai-shek.

A naval engagement took place off the Solomons.

7TH OCT.—The Americans, bombarded Kiska.

The Japanese landed in Guadalcanar in the Solomons.

9TH OCT.—The Japanese abandoned Attu and Agattu in the Aleutians. There were more allied raids on Kiska.

The allied troops occupied the Owen Stanley area. Three Anglican British Missionaries were killed in Papua.

11TH OCT.—Mr. Wendell Willkie left Chungking for the United States.

14TH OCT.—It was revealed that a big Japanese fleet was headed towards South Pacific.

15TH OCT.—In the naval engagement off the Solomons, six Japanese warships were sunk. An American destroyer was lost.

Japanese fighters were driven out of the Aleutians.

Heavy damage was inflicted on the Japanese base at Rabaul.

16TH OCT.—Japanese attempt to land in Kowloon was foiled.

17TH OCT.—The Allies raided Kiska. United States troops occupied another Island in the Aleutians.

A big air and naval battle was fought out in the Solomons Islands.

18TH OCT.—The Japanese were forced back in the Owen Stanley area. The Allies raided Timor and Buin. Japanese assaults were held by the American forces in the Solomons.

19TH OCT.—The Japanese met with reverses in East Chekiang. Enemy forces were attacked east of Canton and heavy casualties inflicted.

21ST OCT.—The Tokyo Radio announced that punishment in accordance with military regulations had been meted out to United States fliers captured after the raid on Japan on April 18.

26TH OCT.—Twelve Japanese planes raided Darwin.

Allied aircraft bombed Hong Kong.

29TH OCT.—In the naval action south-west Pacific, two Japanese warships were sunk and at least three damaged.

31ST OCT.—The Japanese fleet retired from the Solomons.

The Japanese imprisoned in a wooden cage in Manila, Amleto Vespa, author of the best seller "Secret Agent of Japan," a book disclosing Japan's brutal police methods in Manchuria.

1ST NOV.—The first round of the fight in the Solomons was over. The American army held complete control of the situation in Guadalcanar.

3RD NOV.—Seven Japanese ships were believed to have been sunk or damaged in the Battle of Stewart Isles.

4TH NOV.—Allied troops captured Kokoda. A very large Japanese convoy was routed at Buna.

9TH NOV.—The Allies gained control of Papua.

12TH NOV.—The battle for Oivi reached a decisive stage. The Japanese were encircled.

13TH NOV.—The Japanese retreated with heavy losses in New Guinea. They also retreated north of Canton.

15TH NOV.—American and Japanese units suffered losses in the naval action in the Solomons.

17TH NOV.—Australian and American troops converged on Buna and joined forces.

18TH NOV.—About 24,000 Japanese died when eight transports headed for Guadalcanar were sunk.

20TH NOV.—Following Britain and United States, Belgium also decided to relinquish extra-territorial rights in China.

22ND NOV.—It was estimated that 10,000 Japanese were killed in Guadalcanar.

23RD NOV.—American and Australian troops breaking through Japanese positions, captured Seputa, a port in Buna.

25TH NOV.—The Australians entered Gona, one of Japan's last two footholds on the New Guinea coast. Cape Endaiadere near Buna was captured.

11TH DEC.—Gona was completely cleared of Japanese forces.

16TH DEC.—Allied troops captured Buna in New Guinea.

18TH DEC.—Buna was "busted" by American troops.

28TH DEC.—General Tojo,, Japanese Prime Minister, said: "Real war has only started now."

1943

4TH JAN.—Allied troops captured Buna Government Station.

11TH JAN.—General Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister, said: "Japan has secured her basic strategical positions. We are in a position to fight."

The Japanese sustained heavy losses in south-west Pacific. An enemy convoy was bombed off New Guinea.

12TH JAN.—Coolies captured from the Japanese at Buna revealed that the Japanese flogged them with whips.

16TH JAN.—General MacArthur opened a new front in New Guinea.

22ND JAN.—Major-General Alexander Patch of the United States Army assumed command of the United States forces stationed in Guadalcanar.

25TH JAN.—Fighting ended in Papua, with the collapse of the Japanese.

30TH JAN.—American troops launched an offensive in Guadalcanar.

6TH FEB.—Explaining the "global strategy" as agreed between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, Mr. Curtin, the Australian Prime Minister, said: "Defeat Germany first, then deal with Japan."

10TH FEB.—The Japanese evacuated Guadalcanar; they also evacuated the Buna area in New Guinea.

12TH FEB.—Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary of State for War, disclosed that 4,000 Japanese were killed and 105 taken prisoner in the Solomons during the last two weeks of January.

22ND FEB.—Sweden relinquished her territorial rights in China.

23RD FEB.—Lieutenant-Commander George Porter of the United States navy disclosed that undersea boats were within "spitting distance" of the Japanese homeland.

27TH FEB.—President Roosevelt sent a cable to General MacArthur congratulating him on the success of his campaigns in the south-west Pacific.

Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek broadcast an appeal to the people and armed forces of Siam to rise against the Japanese, reiterating that China had no territorial ambition in Siam.

3RD MAR.—There was a daylight raid on Port Darwin.

4TH MAR.—The Battle of Bismarck Sea was fought and won by the Allies. The victory was of such completeness as to assume the proportions of a major disaster to the enemy. The Japanese entire force which consisted of 22 vessels—12 transports and 10 warships (cruisers and destroyers)—was completely destroyed. Fifty-two enemy aircraft were shot down; 15,000 ground forces (destined to attack New Guinea) were drowned or killed.

5TH MAR.—The remnants of the enemy convoy of 22 ships were wiped out. Twenty-seven more Japanese planes were shot down. The "Suicide Alley"—Itiaz Straits between New Britain and New Guinea was, according to an Allied pilot, "a tangle of sinking boats and drowning Japanese." Ship after ship went down and the Japs in lifeboats were machine-gunned. Reuter's special correspondent rounded off his report with: "The sun went down on a scene of chaos."

6TH MAR.—It was revealed that 151 Japanese warships had been sunk in the Pacific since Pearl Harbour.

11TH MAR.—It was revealed that the Japanese were arresting and interning German missionaries in the countries they had occupied in the Far East.

14TH MAR.—According to the American Navy Department recapitulation of the naval losses in the Solomon Islands, 179 Japanese vessels were sunk or damaged as compared with United States losses totalling 39.

16TH MAR.—To the intense annoyance of the Germans, the Japanese withdrew numerous troops from Manchurian zones nearest to Russia.

Forty-nine Japanese planes raided Darwin of which 2 bombers and 12 fighters were shot down. Only slight damage was done to Port Darwin.

18TH MAR.—The Japanese authorities gave the newspaper monopoly in the newly-conquered territories to leading Tokyo newspapers.

19TH MAR.—The Japenese interned nationals of the United Nations in occupied China, in Shanghai and other centres.

According to the Tokyo Radio, a number of British, American and other foreign banks in Malaya were to be liquidated.

22ND MAR.—More than 100 Chinese soldiers were affected by poison gas shells fired by the Japanese.

23RD MAR.—Japanese shipping between Shanghai and Nagasaki was disrupted as a result of the destruction of Japanese ships by Allied submarines.

25TH MAR.—According to the American Navy Department, an American submarine surprised, torpedoed and sank a Japanese submarine in the Far Pacific so quickly that the Japanese "never knew what hit them."

26TH MAR.—General Tojo in a speech said: "Unforeseen difficulties still lie ahead."

27TH MAR.—A protocol was signed in Moscow extending the fisheries convention between the Soviet Union and Japan for another year.

2ND APR.—Thirty to forty Japanese fighters were engaged by the United States planes in a big battle north west of Guadalcanar in the Solomon Islands. Sixteen enemy planes were shot down.

Chinese "Puppet" troops guarding the Tsinpu railway (part of the Tientsin-Pukow line), mutined and killed scores of Japanese officers and men and then joined the Chinese forces.

3RD APR.—General Stillwell revealed that United States Air Force in China now had air bases within bombing range of Tokyo in the Kiangzo Province.

8TH APR.—On the anniversary of the fall of Bataan, General McArthur issued the following message: "A year ago to-day, the dimming light of Bataan, a forlorn ray of hope, fluttered and died. . . Our faithful Filipino wards—16 million souls—gasp in the slavery of the conquering soldiery. . . I pray that the merciful God may not delay too long their redemption."

9TH APR.—The report of the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference proposed that Allied troops should occupy Tokyo temporarily after the war and Japan should be completely disarmed and deprived of her entire empire including Korea, Manchuria and the mandated islands.

12TH APR.—Forty-five Japanese dive bombers and fighters attacked Allied shipping at Oro in New Guinea. Twenty-three Japanese planes were shot out of action.

13TH APR.—About 100 Japanese aircraft raided Port Moresby of which 37 were destroyed.

17TH APR.—The resignation from the Bangkok (Siam) Government of Ministers was regarded as confirmation of the disgust over Japan's highhandedness.

21ST APR.—The Japanese Ambassador at Nanking and former envoy in London, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu was appointed Foreign Minister in the Japanese Cabinet. It was suggested that Tojo was preparing for a possible German defeat when a peace offensive would be in order.

23RD APR.—American forces occupied Fanfuti Island in the south Pacific without opposition.

29TH APR.—Mr. Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed that the Japanese troops had slaughtered every man, woman, and child in the coastal areas of China.

3RD MAY.—Twenty-one Japanese bombers and 30 fighters made a heavy raid on Darwin. Thirteen enemy planes were destroyed.

4TH MAY.—It was announced that American forces occupied Russell Islands north-east of Guadalcanar in February without opposition.

7TH MAY.—Chinese forces, after bitter fighting recaptured Saio Island off south-east Kwangtung coast near Fukien Port.

8TH MAY.—It was revealed that United States forces occupied Amchikta Island in the Aleutians last January without opposition.

9TH MAY.—Japan lodged a strong protest with Peru against the economic measures taken against Japanese property owners.

14TH MAY.—Strong United States forces landed on Japan's Aleutian island base of Attu in the North Pacific.

A Japanese submarine sank without warning the Australian hospital ship *Centaur* 40 miles east of Brisbane. Two hundred and ninety-nine persons were lost.

United States troops established positions on the island of Attu in the Aleutians.

21ST MAY.—It was revealed by the Tokyo radio that Admiral Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet (who planned the Pearl Harbour attack), was killed "in an aircraft in the course of combat with the enemy" last April.

23RD MAY.—Seventeen out of the 22 American warships lost in the Pearl Harbour attack were back on active duty.

28TH MAY.—Allied aircraft gave Lae in New Guinea its heaviest raid yet with 28 tons of bombs and 12,000 rounds of ammunition.

29TH MAY.—Fourteen Japanese, planes raided Milingimbi in Northern Australia, "causing minor damage and no casualties." Spitfires intercepted and shot down three bombers, damaging others.

30TH MAY.—A United States communique stated:

Japanese forces on Attu Island have been annihilated.

The Tokyo radio admitted : "The Japanese garrison at Attu Island have been completely wiped out."

1ST JUNE.—Mr. A. S. Drakeford, Australian Air Minister, said that since Japan entered the war, Allied forces had destroyed 1.100 Japanese aircraft, damaged 480 and probably destroyed 392. Japanese shipping losses over the same period totalled 446 vessels, aggregating 2,224,600 tons.

4TH JUNE.—It was revealed that troops of the Nanking Puppet Government helped the Chinese by giving away valuable information.

6TH JUNE.—Reuter's Far Eastern Observer wrote: "The resounding defeat suffered by the Japanese in Central China during the past weeks, marks the opening of a new phase in China's six-year struggle with Japan." For the first time, Chinese troops fought under a powerful air umbrella.

General Stilwell said: "We shall have more and more reason to be proud of our great ally, China."

7TH JUNE.—The Tokyo radio reported that Japanese engineers were attempting to refloat *Repulse* which was sunk along with *Prince of Wales* off Malaya in December 1941.

Admirals Numitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, said: "The Japanese are now on the defensive in the Pacific. . . We must do everything in our power to aid China, because we must use bases in China to attack Japan."

12TH JUNE.—*Chinese troops entered Kinhwa, the last Japanese airbase in the Province of Chekiang, 650 miles from Japan, one of the three great air bases from which Tokyo could be bombed.*

20TH JUNE.—According to the American Office of War Information, Japanese naval and shipping losses up to June 11 were; 161 combat vessels were definitely sunk, including two battleships, seven aircraft carriers, 34 cruisers and 74 destroyers.

According to the Soviet press, Japan was everywhere on the defensive and had gained nothing by her temporary conquests.

21ST JUNE.—Twenty-two Japanese bombers and fighters nearly half the attacking force were destroyed or damaged in a Japanese raid over Port Darwin.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Japanese on the Kungan front on the Yangtse.

24TH JUNE.—The "no confidence" vote against Mr. Curtin's Labour Government was rejected by a majority of one—27 against the opposition's 26 votes. Mr. Curtin informed the House of Representatives that he would seek dissolution of the Commonwealth Parliament.

26TH JUNE.—It was revealed in the United States official figures, that Japanese planes were being destroyed at the rate of eight daily.

27TH JUNE.—The Japanese News Agency reported that the Japanese had completed tests on large ships made entirely of rubber.

28TH JUNE.—Chinese "puppet" troops serving under Japanese officers, mutinied and surrendered to General Chiang Kai-Sheik's forces.

29TH JUNE.—Eighteen Japanese planes attempted to raid Darwin of which two were shot down and four destroyed.

Mr. A. S. Drakeford, Commonwealth Air Minister said: "Allied aircraft covering over 300,000 square miles of north-western Australia, destroyed 44, probably destroyed 10 and damaged 16 Axis aircraft during the month of May—a record bag."

30TH JUNE.—American troops landed on Rendov island in New Georgia group of the Solomon Islands.

1ST JULY.—A new Allied offensive started in South-west and South Pacific with the invasion of Rendova and New Georgia among the Solomon Islands.

5TH JULY—The Australian Parliament was formally dissolved, the General election to take place on August 21, and the new Parliament to assemble not later than September 27.

7TH JULY.—An appeal to the United Nations for launching immediate offensive against Japan was made by General Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of the "China Day."

7TH JULY.—Chinese War Minister and Chief of General Staff, General Ho Ying-Chin, speaking at an international gathering at Chungking, said that Japanese casualties in China since the start of the war up to June 1943 totalled 1.930.639. The Japanese Navy since the outbreak of the War lost 124 war ships out of 230 first-line naval craft.

According to Mr. L. W. Brockington, Empire Adviser to the Information Ministry, China has lost, during the six years of War, five to six million Chinese soldiers and seven to ten million civilians by famine and flood, while fifty million were homeless refugees.

There was an air raid on Port Darwin, being the 58th.

8TH JULY.—American forces made two new landings on vital points in the Solomon islands.

12TH JULY.—Blockaded by land and sea Japanese garrison at Munda was faced with the alternative of death or surrender.

19TH JULY.—General Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister, at a Tokyo Conference to-day, warned the audience not to under-estimate the Anglo-American Powers who are now attempting to invade East Asia.

21ST JULY.—According to a Japanese News Agency, King George the Fifth Dock, the largest floating dock in the world, which was sunk by the British on Singapore island, had been refloated.

24TH JULY.—It was reported by the German radio that the American air force in China had now planes which could make the trip to Tokyo and back to their base at Kweiling without re-fuelling.

The Americans landed in Nassau Bay in New Guinea.

31ST JULY.—Dr. Evatt, Australian Prime Minister, said that he had secured from Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt "very substantial allocations" of additional aircraft.

2ND AUG.—General Chiang Kai-shek was formally chosen as acting President in the place of Dr. Lin Sen who died.

6TH AUG.—Munda was captured. One thousand six hundred and seventy-five Japanese were killed. [Munda was the Japanese key base in south-west Pacific.]

7TH AUG.—Mr. J. Curtin, Australian Premier, revealed that the Australian Government had established a submarine base at Exmouth harbour on the west coast of Western Australia.

9TH AUG.—A Chinese military spokesman declared that criminal insubordination and desertion were increasing in the Japanese army.

12TH AUG.—According to a Chunking report, Japan put out peace feelers on three occasions in the last two months, but China rejected them all.

13TH AUG.—President Roosevelt gave the people of the Phillippines his word that their republic would be established "the moment the power of our Japanese enemies is destroyed."

15TH AUG.—Flying over 2,500 miles, Allied heavy Bombers attacked the oilport at Balik Papan in Borneo. The whole area was left ablaze.

16TH AUG.—Representatives of the British Foreign Office and the War Office said that the Japanese Government had supplied the names of only 65 per cent of Allied prisoners of war in Japanese hands. It was estimated that 100,000 British prisoners were in Japanese hands, in addition to 75,000 Indian troops, 20,000 Australians, 35,000 Americans, 100,000 Dutch and 2,000 Canadians. There was no news of the fate of Indian prisoners. Facilities were not given to the International Red Cross to visit camps of Indian prisoners of war.

18TH AUG.—A record attack was made on Japanese air bases in Wewak area in New Guinea. 12 enemy planes were destroyed and 50 damaged. General MacArthur said: "It was a crippling blow at an opportune moment."

20TH AUG.—Mr. Edgar Snow, cabling from New Delhi to the New York *Saturday Evening Post* said that Japan missed the boat by not attacking India last year. "It is my guess that Japan will never again be able to afford air protection adequate for a big offensive against India."

A treaty between Japan and Siam was signed whereby Japan recognized the incorporation in Siam of the Malayan States of Kelantan, Thengganu, Kedah and Perlio and the Shan States of Kentung and Mongpan.

21ST AUG.—*Kiska was taken by the American forces from the Japanese without opposition.*

The Japanese retreated from the air base of Salamaua.

22ND AUG.—The last Australian election returns showed that Labour (Government Party) had gained a majority of almost two to one in the House of Representatives and had captured all the 19 of the vacant Senate seats.

Vice-Admiral Thomas G. Kinkaid, Commander of the North Pacific operations, said: "Our recapture of Kiska without opposition means that we have completed our northern road towards Japan."

23RD AUG.—Chunking was bombed for the first time in two years by the Japanese.

Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, commenting on the election results said that the Government would justify the confidence placed in it by the electors by prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour.

24TH AUG.—A joint statement was issued by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at the end of the conference at Quebec. The statement disclosed that military discussions were centred largely upon the war against Japan.

25TH AUG.—Lord Louis Mountbatten was appointed supreme Allied Commander in south-east Asia.

MR. CHURCHILL.

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